NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
Monterey, California

THESIS

USE OF THE TI 59 WITH APPLICATIONS TO
PROBABILITY AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

by

George Russell Nelson

Edgar Emmett Stanton III

December 1980

Thesis Advisor: P. W. Zehna

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

T197830

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

DUDLEY KNOX LIBRARY
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM

1. REPORT NUMBER

2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.

3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER

4. TITLE (and Subtitle)

Use of the TI 59 with Applications to Probability and Statistical Analysis

5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED

Master's Thesis; (December 1980)

6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER

7. AUTHOR(s)

George Russell Nelson
Edgar Emmett Stanton III

8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)

9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS

Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93940

10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS

11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS

Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93940

12. REPORT DATE

December 1980

13. NUMBER OF PAGES

161

14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(if different from Controlling Office)

Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93940

15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)

Unclassified

15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

TI 59 Use
TI 59 Simulation
IHAWK Simulation
Physical Fitness Testing
Combat Model

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

This thesis demonstrates through three comprehensive examples, the capabilities of the TI 59 programmable hand-held calculator as an analytical tool. One example is a probability application while the other two examples entail use of the TI 59 in statistical inference and data analysis. The probability example involves the use of the Monte Carlo technique to simulate stochastically the detection, identification and engagement of a cruise missile by an Improved Hawk Air Defense Battery.

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473 EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE
S/N 0102-014-6601

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

The second example illustrates a TI 59 program which is designed to analyze sample data. The data used for this illustration were gathered by the authors in an experiment which encompassed the testing of thirty-six male subjects to determine the extent to which their training routines influenced their strength, endurance, and cardiovascular fitness. The third example involves the use of an ANOVA routine and Scheffe's multiple contrasts to demonstrate how the TI 59 may be used to facilitate statistical inferences. The fitness data are also used for this purpose. The intent throughout the thesis is to exemplify the capabilities of the TI 59 as a viable, real world analytical tool rather than emphasize particular results of the simulation or the experiment.

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

Use of the TI 59 with Applications to Probability and Statistical Analysis

by

George Russell Nelson
Captain, United States Army
B.S., Ohio State University, 1971

Edgar Emmett Stanton III
Captain, United States Army
B.S., Florida State University, 1972

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MANAGEMENT

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
December 1980

Thesis
N36215
c. 1

ABSTRACT

This thesis demonstrates through three comprehensive examples, the capabilities of the TI 59 programmable hand-held calculator as an analytical tool. One example is a probability application while the other two examples entail use of the TI 59 in statistical inference and data analysis. The probability example involves the use of the Monte Carlo technique to simulate stochastically the detection, identification and engagement of a cruise missile by an Improved Hawk Air Defense Battery. The second example illustrates a TI 59 program which is designed to analyze sample data. The data used for this illustration were gathered by the authors in an experiment which encompassed the testing of thirty-six male subjects to determine the extent to which their training routines influenced their strength, endurance, and cardiovascular fitness. The third example involves the use of an ANOVA routine and Scheffe's multiple contrasts to demonstrate how the TI 59 may be used to facilitate statistical inferences. The fitness data are also used for this purpose. The intent throughout the thesis is to exemplify the capabilities of the TI 59 as a viable, real world analytical tool rather than emphasize particular results of the simulation or the experiment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 8

II. PROBABILITY 10

A. MONTE CARLO TECHNIQUE 11

B. TI 59 RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR 12

1. Uniform Random Number Generator 14

2. Normal Random Number Generator 16

3. SBR 2nd D.MS 18

C. COMBAT MODELS 19

III. COMBAT SIMULATION USING TI 59 30

A. IHAWK SYSTEM 31

1. Detection 31

2. Identification 34

3. Engagement/Destruction 36

4. Target 38

5. Time 39

B. MACRO FLOWCHART 39

C. MICRO FLOWCHART 44

D. SUBROUTINES, LABELS, FLAGS, DATA REGISTERS AND PROGRAM MEMORY STEPS 44

1. Subroutines and Labels 44

2. Flags 44

3. Data Registers 45

4. Program Memory Steps 46

E. USER INSTRUCTIONS 47

1. Step 2 Clear Data Registers 47

2. Step 9 Check Data Register Content 47

F. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR LOCK-ON TIMES 47

G. RECOMMENDATIONS 48

IV. DATA ANALYSIS 57

A. PURPOSE 57

B. FITNESS EXPERIMENT 57

1. Scope of the Experiment 57

2. Experimental Design 59

3. Scoring Methodology 63

4. Test Results 64

C. TI 59 PROGRAM FOR DATA ANALYSIS 64

1. TI 59 Capabilities 65

2. Univariate Data Program 66

D. APPLICATION OF THE TI 59 UNIVARIATE PROGRAM 69

V. STATISTICAL INFERENCE 83

A. PURPOSE 83

B. TI 59 PROGRAM FOR ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE 83

C. APPLICATION OF THE TI 59 ANOVA PROGRAM 88

D. SUMMARY 92

APPENDIX A Simulation Labels, Program and Micro Flowchart 102

APPENDIX B Physical Fitness Test Questionnaire and Data Forms. 119

LIST OF REFERENCES 160

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST 161

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our gratitude to several people for their invaluable assistance in the completion of this thesis. We thank Professor Peter W. Zehna for his didactic guidance and personal concern. We also wish to thank our wives, Jo Anne and Paula for their arduous efforts in the editing and typing of the manuscript. More importantly, we wish to recognize the love and support of our families that made this effort possible.

I. INTRODUCTION

The intent of this thesis is do demonstrate through three comprehensive examples, the tremendous capabilities of the TI 59 programmable hand-held calculator. One of the examples is a probability application while the other two entail use of the TI 59 in statistical inference and data analysis.

The example chosen to illustrate an application to probability theory is a combat simulation model. The model involves use of the Monte Carlo technique to simulate stochastically detection, identification, and engagement of a cruise missile by an Improved Hawk Air Defense Battery. Chapter III discusses the combat model and the TI 59 simulation in detail. Chapter II addresses briefly the Monte Carlo technique, combat modeling in general, and the TI 59 random number generator in order that the reader may better understand the combat model discussed in Chapter III.

Two examples are provided for statistical applications of the calculator. These involve the analysis of data gathered by the authors in a physical fitness experiment. The experiment, discussed in detail in Chapter IV, involved the testing of thirty-six male subjects who were divided into six categories based on their training routine, to determine whether the subjects' training program did in fact influence their physical fitness. Chapter IV describes the fitness experiment in terms of its scope, design and scoring methodology. Chapter IV also discusses a TI 59 program which computes measures of central tendency and spread and then illustrates the use of the program with the fitness data.

Chapter V describes a TI 59 program for analysis of variance and then demonstrates how the program may be used with fitness data to make statistical inferences.

Throughout the thesis, it is assumed that the reader is generally familiar with programming techniques for the TI 59 hand-held calculator. Subroutines, labels, flags, data registers, and program steps are discussed in each of the ensuing chapters where the intent is to illustrate how the features of the calculator may be exploited to facilitate statistical analysis or simulation. Reference 12 discusses programming techniques for the TI 59. The TI 59 has one particular feature which makes it much more than a calculator. Specifically the capacity to use subroutines provides a analytical tool more like a minicomputer than a calculator. The three programs discussed in the succeeding chapters use subroutines extensively to illustrate this powerful capability.

Finally, while a few of the referenced tables and charts of this thesis are positioned close to comments discussing their purpose, most are to be found at the conclusion of each chapter or in the appendices.

II. PROBABILITY

The intention of the authors was to begin this chapter discussion with a definition of probability theory, that branch of mathematics generally believed to have been founded by a Swiss mathematician named Jacques Bernoulli. However, research has revealed that there is some discussion as to the true meaning of probability theory and that among mathematicians there appear to be those who view probability as a state of the universe while others consider probability a state of belief. To compound this situation furthermore, there appear to be differing definitions of probability within each group. Indeed, all attempts to define probability directly have failed to meet with success. Instead, probability has been axiomitized, much like geometry, so that a set of consistency rules or axioms established by A. Kolmogorov are now generally accepted by the scientific community. These axioms allow a great deal of freedom in the assignment of probabilities for any particular model and at the same time force any such assignment to be consistent with any other. Moreover, the theorems of that theory then become universally true statements for any such assignment. In this system, events are defined as sets in a specified sample space. With those guidelines as a background, probability theory can be used to make intelligent predictions and decisions if we know what events are possible and how probable are the various events. After a little thought it becomes immediately apparent that the immense power of such a tool as probability theory is limited in use only by one's imagination and

ingenuity. This research is an effort to use probability theory in the construction of a probabilistic combat simulation on the Texas Instruments programmable 59 calculator (TI 59). Because the simulation developed includes a number of the many chance elements involved in most combat situations, a discussion of the Monte Carlo technique and random number generation on the TI 59 follows. A brief disucssion of combat model simulations concludes this chapter.

A. MONTE CARLO TECHNIQUE

Systems that exhibit stochastic elements in their behavior can be simulated with the aid of the technique called Monte Carlo (named after the famous gambling resort town of Monaco). This technique involves sampling from those known probability distributions that represent each of the actual chance processes included in the system under study [Ref. 8]. By completing a system simulation run many times while keeping the non-stochastic inputs constant but allowing the chance elements to fluctuate according to their known probability distributions, a statistical average for run results can be determined.

Turban and Meredith [Ref. 8] have listed the steps necessary in building a Monte Carlo simulation as follows:

"1. Describe the system and obtain the probability distributions of the relevant probabilistic elements of the system.
2. Define the appropriate measure(s) of performance.
3. Construct cumulative probability distributions for each of the stochastic elements.
4. Assign representative numbers in correspondence with the cumulative probability distributions.
5. Generate a random number for each of the independent stochastic elements and . . . (determine) the measure of system performance.
6. Repeat step five until the measure of system performance stabilizes."

Thus the distinguishing feature of the Monte Carlo method is the repetitive execution of an established experiment or simulation involving randomness.

While electronic digital computers themselves are not necessary for the execution of simulations, they do offer tremendous speed and consistency of conditions for such models. Thus the computer is ideally suited to perform the large number of repetitions required by Monte Carlo but the matter of randomness presents a problem. For the Monte Carlo technique described above the necessity of a truly random number is essential. However Kovach [Ref. 6] notes that:

> "Strictly speaking, the random number exists only as the result of a random process."

While computers, to include the TI 59, do possess the capacity to continuously generate random numbers as they are needed, these numbers are subject to the limitations of the computer and are not truly the result of a random process and hence are often described as pseudo-random.

B. TI 59 RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

R.F. Barton [Ref. 4] describes simulation as follows:

> "Simulation is simply the dynamic execution or manipulation of a model of an object system for some purpose.
>
> Simulation is a case-by-case method for studying object systems. Each case might be either a single trial or an entire run. In either view, outputs may differ trial to trial and run to run."

The object system is that system under study in the simulation.

The TI 59 in its capacity as an electronic computer provides the user with the means of developing and executing stochastic and nonstochastic simulations.

Barton continues [Ref. 4] :

> " A stochastic simulation is one in which differing outputs trial to trial can be obtained without changing the inputs (ignoring random numbers as inputs). Specifically, this means that identical parameters, starting conditions, and input time path values produce varying outputs trial to trial and run to run.
>
> A nonstochastic simulation is one in which the inputs or the model must be changed to obtain changed outputs. This means that identical model operations, parameters, starting conditions, and input time path values will produce identical outputs run to run. "

There are inputs common to both of these simulation types. However, as alluded to above, there are also special inputs that are needed to represent the chance processes or stochastic events found only within a stochastic simulation. These special inputs are random numbers.

The characteristic of random numbers that makes them different from all other numbers is the fact that the knowledge of any future random number cannot be enhanced by the knowledge of any past, present, or other future random number.

The TI 59 with its master library module solid state software program ML-15, a random number generator, can generate sequences of uniformly or normally distributed random numbers independent of a simulation program or within such a program.

Kovach states [Ref. 6] :

> "(Random) numbers generated by the computer are sometimes-called pseudo-random because they are subject to the limitations of the computer. In a list of truly random numbers, for example, one would expect to find numbers containing more digits than can be obtained in a computer."

Random numbers produced by the TI 59 ML-15 program are generated by a mathematical formula. Given an initial seed number by the user, this

program will always produce the same list of pseudo-random numbers. Thus if repeatedly initialized with the same seed number the forthcoming random numbers would be known and randomness would not exist. That is, every future random number could be predicted. Hence, the randomness of the numbers produced by the ML-15 program are as dependent upon the user as the mathematical formula of the program itself. It is therefore incumbent upon the routine user of the ML-15 program to vary the seed number used within denoted limits to insure genuine pseudo-random numbers.

The TI 59 ML-15 random number generator program is listed in Table 2-1. User instructions for the ML-15 program [Ref. 11] are listed in Table 2-2. Data register contents are listed in Table 2-3.

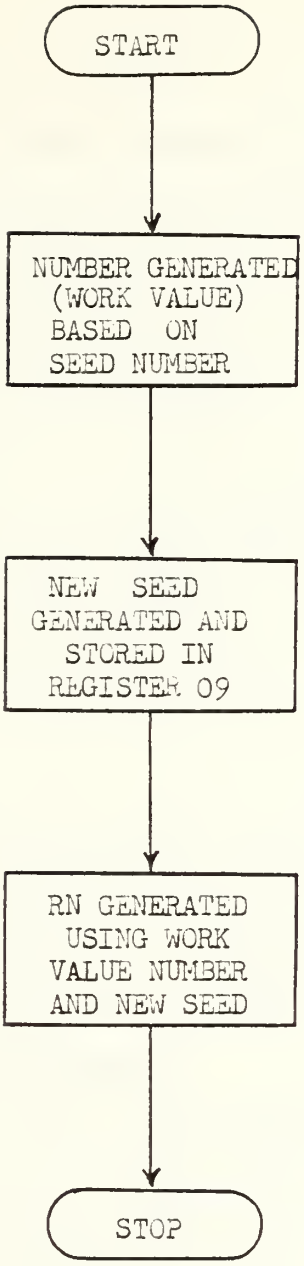
While the program does provide the option of generating uniform numbers for ranges other than 0-1 and also provides statistical data for the random numbers generated, only the generation of the uniform, range 0-1, and the normal random numbers will be discussed further.

1. Uniform Random Number Generator

A flowchart of the uniform random number generator, range 0-1, is displayed in figure 2-1. Program steps 000 through 054 contain the following mathematical formula, called the linear congruential method [Ref. 11], for the generation of these numbers. (Throughout this thesis an asterisk is used to indicate multiplication.)

((24298 * SEED + 99991) ÷ 199017 STO 07)

A work value is the result of the above operation. This result remains in the display register. The value 199017 is stored in data register 07, an ML-15 work register.



TI 59 Uniform Random Number Generator

FIGURE 2-1

Calculation continues.

(INV INT * RCL 07) STO 09

The integer portion of the number resulting from the previous operation is discarded, then the remaining fractional portion is multiplied by 199017 which was stored in data register 07. This product then is stored in data register 09 and becomes the seed for the next random number calculation. Calculation continues.

((RCL 09 ÷ RCL 07) * 5 INV 2nd log)

Now the new seed is divided by the number 199017 which was stored in data register 07 during the first operation. This quotient is then multiplied by the common antilogarithm of 5 to complete the step. Calculation continues.

(INT ÷ 5 INV log)

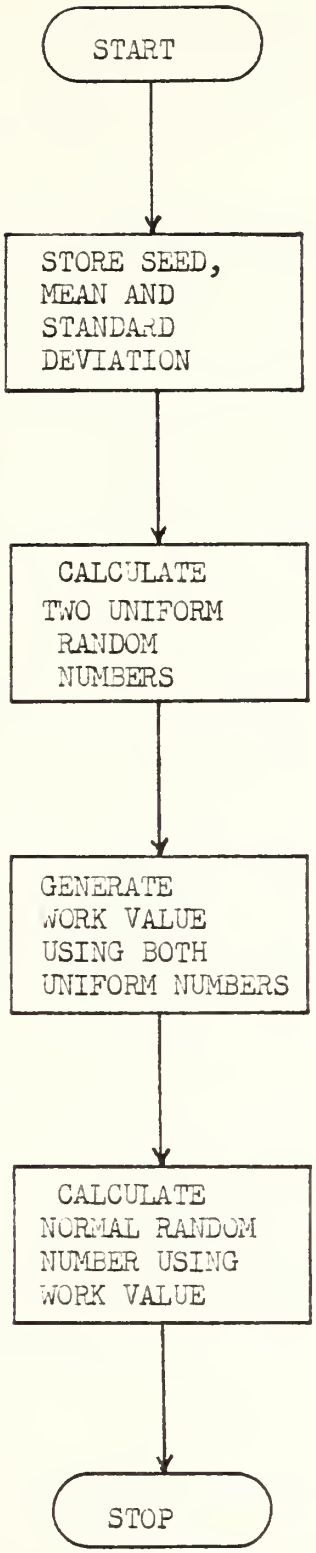
The fractional portion of the previous numerical operation is discarded and the result divided by the common antilogarithm of 5. This quotient is then displayed as the uniform random number, range 0-1.

2. Normal Random Number Generator

A flowchart of the normal random number generator is displayed in figure 2-2. Program steps 069 through 135 contain the following mathematical formula, called the direct method [Ref. 11] for the generation of these numbers.

(seed STO 09)
(mean STO 10)
(standard deviation STO 11)

Following program initialization, three data values are entered and stored in data registers 09, 10, 11. The seed number, the desired normal distribution mean (mu) and the desired normal standard deviation



TI 59 Normal Random Number Generator

FIGURE 2-2

(sigma) are stored in these registers as listed respectively. The seed value is limited as noted in the TI user instructions, table 2-2.

(SBR DMS STO 08 SBR DMS)

Initially the program calls the previously discussed uniform random number generator to produce such a number and then stores it in data register 08. The uniform generator is called again to produce another uniform random number which remains in the display register for manipulation and is denoted RN. Calculation continues.

((RN * 2 * π) COS) * ((RCL 08 LnX) * (-2)

The uniform random number in the display is next multiplied by two pi. The cosine of this product is then calculated. The resulting value is multiplied by the product of the natural logarithm of the first uniform random number (generated early and stored in data register 08) multiplied by negative two. This product remains in the display register for manipulation. Calculation continues.

($\sqrt{}$ * RCL 11) + RCL 10

The squareroot of the previous operation end value is multiplied by the desired standard deviation. Finally, this product is added to the desired mean, resulting in the generated normal random number. Seed manipulation for the generation of successive normal random numbers is completed during the SBR D.MS portion of the normal generation program.

3. <u>SBR 2nd D.MS</u>

The TI 59 ML 15 program does compile statistical data to allow computation of the mean and standard deviation of the pseudo-random numbers generated when using the normal distribution routine and the

uniform distribution routine over ranges other than 0-1. However, these data are not compiled when SBR 2nd D.MS sequence is executed to produce uniformly distributed numbers over the 0-1 range. Data registers one through eleven are used by the ML-15 program to compile and compute these statistics. Hence, if this program is called to produce normal random numbers within a larger program, such as a simulation, the use of these eleven data registers must be forgone. Yet, if the ML-15 program is called only to produce uniform random numbers over the range 0-1, only data registers seven and nine are used by ML-15, freeing nine registers for other use. This aspect of the TI 59 ML-15 program must be carefully considered when utilizing it is as a subroutine within another program.

C. COMBAT MODELS

Today there are considered to be three types of combat models in use; war games, pure simulations and analytical models. War games are models and games [Ref. 2] :

> " . . . in which individuals simulating decision makers in real life use their judgement to perform the decision functions in the model."

A war game may include automation to assist in the processing of data and the generation of random numbers to determine the outcome of certain chance events. A war game may also be a player-assisted simulation where players provide input to a computer model based on output (readouts) during a simulated battle. In comparison with the other models, war games appear to be more realistic, involve greater player interaction, are less automated, require much more time to run, more resources and involve a smaller degree of abstraction.

Simulation combat models are models [Ref. 2] :

> ". . . which run completely without human intervention. In this type of model events in the different combat processes are based on predetermined rules which are programmed into the automated evaluation procedure."

Combat models of this type generally contain a significant number of the important stochastic elements of combat in an attempt to simulate real battle. These models use probability distributions for the many chance input variables and produce probability distributions as results. They utilize the Monte Carlo technique, repeatedly sampling all input distributions in the programmed sequence to produce a distribution of probable battle results for each set of input data.

Analytical models are models [Ref. 2] :

> " . . . comprised of sets of mathematical equations as models of all the basic events and activities in the process being described and an overall assumed mathematical structure of the process into which the event or activity descriptions are integrated. "

While analytical models are the most time efficient they are also the most abstract and difficult to understand. As with the pure simulation, there is no human intervention when an analytical model is used.

All three models represent abstractions of the real world. The models themselves can be observed more conveniently than the real world and theories about the real world can be developed by studying the results of these models. Subsequently, these theories can be used to make predictions about real world events.

Each model type has strengths and limitations, some noted above and others listed in table 2-4 [Ref. 2] .

1. Pure Combat Simulations

Pure combat simulations are normally viewed as production tools, using Monte Carlo techniques to obtain results enabling the prediction of future system performance. But because the real world is so complex and interactive, attempts to model every detail of a large system in a pure simulation and to include every element that may influence the system can result in simulations so large and so complex that they are understood only by their developers and not by other users or decision makers. To avoid this complex dilemma, analytical models can be used to represent elements of the system being modeled instead of simulating the element itself and its inherent stochastic processes with every trial. This technique has been followed to some degree in the pure simulation model presented in Chapter III where the calculation of detection probability is an analytical model with results based on target range.

It should be noted that few, if any, simulation models ever completely include all those elements and events that affect the system(s) under study. Reference 2 points out that:

> ". . . a model is always incomplete, with only those aspects represented that we believe we know well enough to model and that we consider important in the issues to be examined with the model. Obviously, models tend to be as simple and concise as our knowledge of the activity warrants."

This is reflected in the model presented in Chapter III. While all the factors affecting system performance have not been directly simulated they are included either as analytical models or as given in the scenario.

Finally, a point to be stressed is that simulations need not be large to be useful, nor require the use of a large electronic digital computer to be credible. Using large computers for large problems and small computers for small problems is a rule of thumb that may overstate the case but certainly does not exaggerate it. Use of the TI 59 as a computer to tackle the problem set forth in Chapter III is an example of matching the problem to the computing power required. It is also an excellent example of the computing power of the TI 59.

000	76	LBL
001	88	DMS
002	53	(
003	53	(
004	02	2
005	04	4
006	02	2
007	09	9
008	08	8
009	65	×
010	43	RCL
011	09	09
012	85	+
013	09	9
014	09	9
015	09	9
016	09	9
017	01	1
018	54	)
019	55	÷
020	01	1
021	09	9
022	09	9
023	00	0
024	01	1
025	07	7
026	42	STO
027	07	07
028	54	)
029	53	(
030	53	(
031	53	(
032	22	INV
033	59	INT
034	65	×
035	43	RCL
036	07	07
037	54	)
038	42	STO
039	09	09
040	55	÷

TI 59 ML-15 Program

TABLE 2-1.1

041	43	RCL
042	07	07
043	65	×
044	05	5
045	22	INV
046	28	LOG
047	54	)
048	59	INT
049	55	÷
050	05	5
051	22	INV
052	28	LOG
053	54	)
054	92	RTN
055	76	LBL
056	13	C
057	71	SBR
058	88	DMS
059	53	(
060	24	CE
061	65	×
062	53	(
063	43	RCL
064	11	11
065	75	-
066	43	RCL
067	10	10
068	54	)
069	76	LBL
070	37	P/R
071	85	+
072	43	RCL
073	10	10
074	54	)
075	42	STO
076	07	07
077	78	Σ+
078	43	RCL
079	07	07
080	92	RTN

TABLE 2-1.2

081	76	LBL
082	18	C'
083	70	RAD
084	71	SBR
085	88	DMS
086	42	STO
087	08	08
088	71	SBR
089	88	DMS
090	53	(
091	53	(
092	24	CE
093	65	×
094	02	2
095	65	×
096	89	π
097	54	)
098	39	COS
099	65	×
100	53	(
101	43	RCL
102	08	08
103	23	LNX
104	65	×
105	02	2
106	94	+/-
107	54	)
108	34	√X
109	65	×
110	43	RCL
111	11	11
112	61	GTO
113	37	P/R
114	76	LBL
115	10	E'
116	36	PGM
117	01	01
118	71	SBR
119	25	CLR
120	92	RTN

TABLE 2-1.3

121	76	LBL
122	15	E
123	42	STO
124	09	09
125	92	RTN
126	76	LBL
127	11	A
128	42	STO
129	10	10
130	92	RTN
131	76	LBL
132	12	B
133	42	STO
134	11	11
135	92	RTN
136	00	0
137	00	0
138	00	0
139	00	0
140	00	0

TABLE 2-1.4

TI 59 PROGRAM ML-15

USER INSTRUCTIONS

(MASTER LIBRARY MODULE)

STEP	PROCEDURE	ENTER	PRESS	DISPLAY
1	SELECT PROGRAM		2d PGM 15	
2	INITIALIZE		2d E'	0
3	ENTER RANDOM NUMBER SEED (0 ≤ SEED ≤ 199017)	SEED	E	SEED
	FOR NORMAL DISTRIBUTION			
4	ENTER DESIRED MEAN	$\bar{x}$	A	
5	ENTER DESIRED STANDARD DEVIATION	σ	B	
6	GENERATE RANDOM NUMBER (REPEAT AS NEEDED)		2d C'	RANDOM NUMBER
	FOR UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION RANGE (0, 1)			
7	GENERATE RANDOM NUMBER (REPEAT AS NEEDED)		SBR 2d D.MS	RANDOM NUMBER

TABLE 2-2

TI 59 PROGRAM ML-15

DATA REGISTER CONTENTS

REGISTERS:

R_{00}	—
R_{01}	Σy
R_{02}	Σy^2
R_{03}	N
R_{04}	Σx^2
R_{05}	Σx
R_{06}	Σxy
R_{07}	WORK REGISTER
R_{08}	WORK REGISTER
R_{09}	SEED
R_{10}	A, $\bar{x}$
R_{11}	B, σ

TABLE 2-3

War Games	Simulations
Intelligent play of decision maker.	Stylized decision routines, usually fixed throughout game.
Intelligent use of intelligence.	Very limited use of intelligence.
Can plan engagement and moves in advance.	Very limited planning horizon.
Adapts maneuver to situation.	Very limited adapted maneuver routines.
Can play many tactical situations (employment, penetration, etc.).	Usually stylized maneuver, limited change in formations.
Insight is gained by understanding the particular rationale used in the decision process in single situations analyzed.	Insight is gained by repeating the analysis in many situations using different values for key parameters.
Controller determines existence of engagement and pace of play.	Predetermined scenarios and engagement rules -- combat very intense.
Very slow and costly in resources.	Faster to run after completely developed.
Very few situations can be examined.	Many situations can be played and the sensitivity of key variables can be tested.
Greatest visibility for the user.	
Can include direct involvement by user.	

[Reference 1, FM 44-90, Headquarters Department of the Army, 1977]

TABLE 2-4

III. COMBAT SIMULATION USING TI 59

This is a probabilistic duel simulation model, a pure simulation of a combat air battle, designed to reflect the characteristics of the Improved HAWK air defense artillery system (battery) in the manual mode under attack by a single cruise missile of sustained altitude, speed and direction.

The program scenario and engagement rules are predetermined with no user input once the simulation run has begun. Insight may be gained and the sensitivity of key variables tested dependent upon the use of different values entered by the user for these variables during program initialization. (Variables listed under E below.)

The model provides IHAWK system status, target engagement events and battle results as they are determined/occur. Only two battle results are possible: a "KILL" of the cruise missile or a unit "PENETRATION" by the cruise missile.

Given the operational ready rates of the major subsystems of the IHAWK system, the P_{ssk} (probability of single shot kill) and the mean and standard deviation of lock-on-to-target times, the model samples from the uniform and normal distribution to determine system status, IHAWK missile kill or no kill and lock-on times. Target detection is modeled as a function of target range and is represented as a linear relationship in the simulation.

This simulation was developed to exhibit the computing power of the TI 59 and to determine if one parameter under the control of the IHAWK

battery commander could significantly affect air battle results. This parameter was the tracking radar "lock-on-to-target" time which is a function of operator training given (1) a manual mode operation, and (2) perfect equipment. The sensitivity of battle results to varying lock-on times is listed under F below.

A. IHAWK SYSTEM

To be effective, an air defense system must be able to detect, identify, engage and destroy an airborne target. The IHAWK system can engage and destroy a full spectrum of threat aircraft and missiles operating throughout a wide range of tactical speeds and altitudes. It can engage a multiple target threat as well as single targets. The system is effective from ground level up to altitudes of about 48000 feet and out to ranges of about 40 kilometers. The system can operate at night, under all conditions of weather and reduced visibility. It can function effectively in an ECM (electronic countermeasures) environment and is mobile using organic unit vehicles or helicopters [Ref. 1]. However, some adverse weather and heavy ECM may diminish some system capabilities. This simulation does not model:

(1) weather
(2) detection ECM
(3) visibility
(4) system mobility

1. Detection

Target detection is accomplished by either the improved pulse acquisition radar (IPAR) or the improved continuous wave acquisition radar (ICWAR), or both. The IPAR can detect low to medium altitude targets out to ranges in excess of 100 kilometers while the ICWAR can detect targets at very low altitudes with ranges in excess of 60

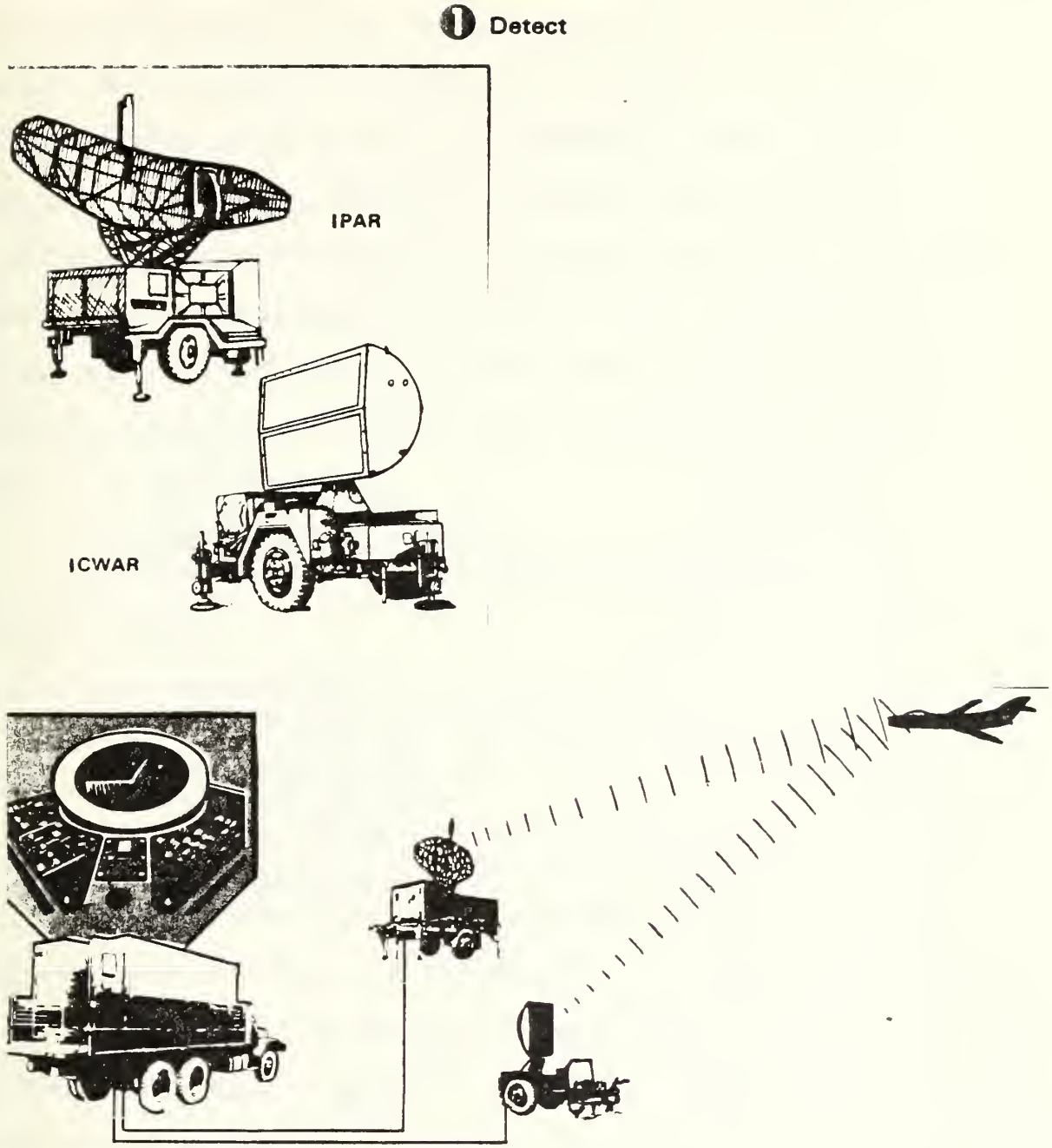


Figure 3-1

kilometers. Operating on the doppler principle, the ICWAR sees only very low moving objects and not stationary objects on the ground. Detection may be reduced if terrain features such as hills, trees and buildings mask the radar's view of the approaching target. Even with completely level terrain, the earth's curvature causes a reduction in the detection and tracking ranges of the system against very low-altitude targets. Also, evasive maneuvers by threat targets may reduce the detection and tracking ranges and increase system response time, thereby reducing the effective or intercept range. This simulation does not model:

(1) terrain features
(2) curvature of the earth
(3) evasive action by targets
(4) pulse detection or continuous wave detection per se

This model assumes:

(1) clear weather
(2) no detection electronic countermeasures
(3) line of sight (LOS) exists between radar and target
(4) flat desert terrain
(5) nonmaneuvering target
(6) only one attacking target exists
(7) target is a cruise missile of constant speed and constant altitude
(8) detection is a function of target range

The probability of detection is modeled during each sweep of the radar as a linear function of target range from the battery as follows:

For the IPAR the $P_{DET} = \left[(-.25 \div 65) * \text{Target Range}\right] + 1.0$

For the ICWAR the $P_{DET} = \left[(-.5 \div 65) * \text{Target Range}\right] + 1.0$

The probability of detection is calculated every three seconds of simulated time. This is based on the radar rotation rate of 20 revolutions per minute. That is, every three seconds each radar takes a 360 degree glimpse of the horizon. The radars are slaved to

each other and rotate in synchronization. Additionally, the IPAR is modeled to detect only targets from 5000 to 40000 feet in altitude while the ICWAR detects targets from 1 to 8000 feet in altitude. Thus the battery's very low and low to medium detection capability is dependent upon the operational status of these radars as noted. Targets above 40,000 feet cannot be detected in this simulation. The operational ready rates of these two radars has been arbitrarily set at .65 (ICWAR) and .95 (IPAR).

2. Identification

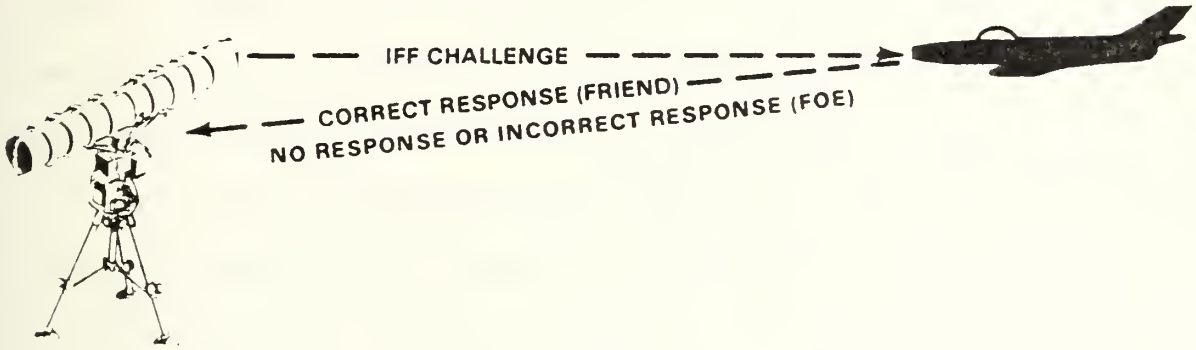
Identification of any potential target is accomplished by means of the identification, friend or foe (IFF), equipment of the IHAWK system and/or other established hostile criteria. If the target cannot be positively identified in this simulation because of a non-operational IFF, the target speed and altitude is checked to determine target status (foe or not foe). That is, if the IFF is nonoperational and if the target is below 5000 feet altitude and greater than 550 KMPH in speed, it is identified as a foe; otherwise, it is not a foe.

This model assumes: (1) once identified as a friend, always a friend,
(2) once identified as a foe, always a foe.

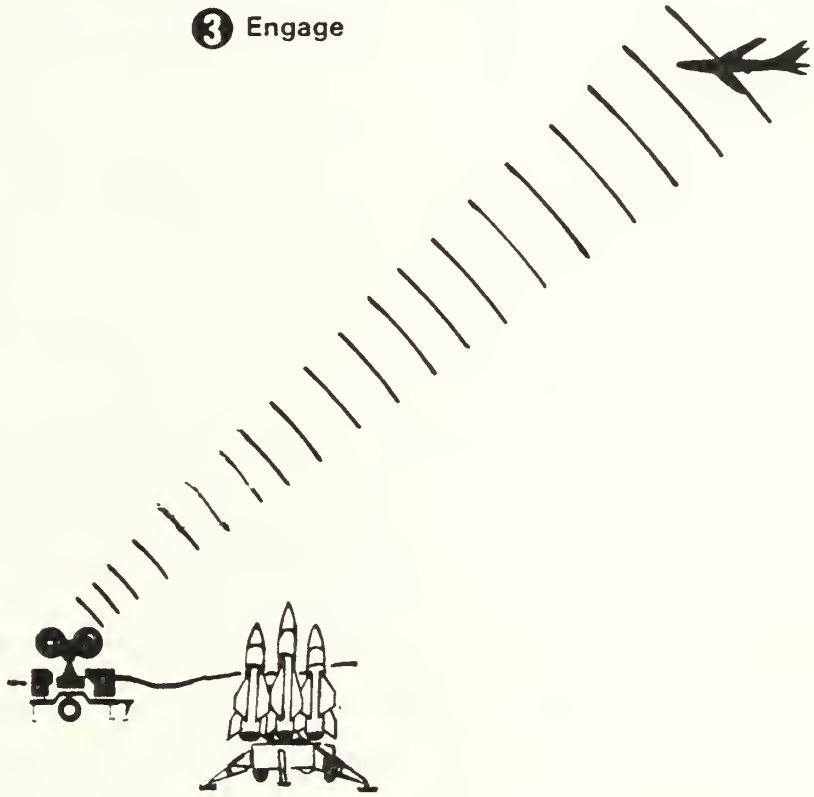
The operational ready rate of the IFF has been arbitrarily set at 95 percent. This model does play IFF accuracy to the degree that an operational IFF will be in error two percent of the time. That is, a foe will be shown to be a friend two percent of the time. This model assumes operational IFF accuracy to be 98 percent.

❷ Identify

Figure 3-2



❸ Engage



3. Engagement/Destruction

The IHAWK battery has two firing sections, each of which contains a target tracking radar which is called an improved high powered illuminating radar (IHIPIR), and three launchers with three missiles each. If a potential target is determined to be a foe, it is assigned to one or both of these firing sections. The tracking radar of these sections, under the control of a fire control operator (enlisted personnel), attempts to lock-on to the approaching hostile target. The operator directs the automatic box search of the radar in the azimuth and expected elevation of the target in attempting this target lock. The operator's ability to achieve a target lock is a function of his training given the condition mentioned above. The time that elapses in attempting this target lock is extremely important. Target engagement cannot continue without target lock and the longer it takes to achieve target lock the closer the target moves toward the battery, reducing the intercept range. Tracking radar lock-on times are assumed to be normally distributed. After target lock has been achieved and the target is in range, one or two missiles are fired on order from the unit tactical control officer in a battery control van. Engagement is continued until the target is destroyed or until engagement is no longer possible. This simulation models each firing section as an entity. After a target has been declared a foe and assigned to one or both firing sections, this model simulates the target lock-on time by utilizing the TI 59 normal random number generator based on a normal mu and sigma input by the user during initialization.

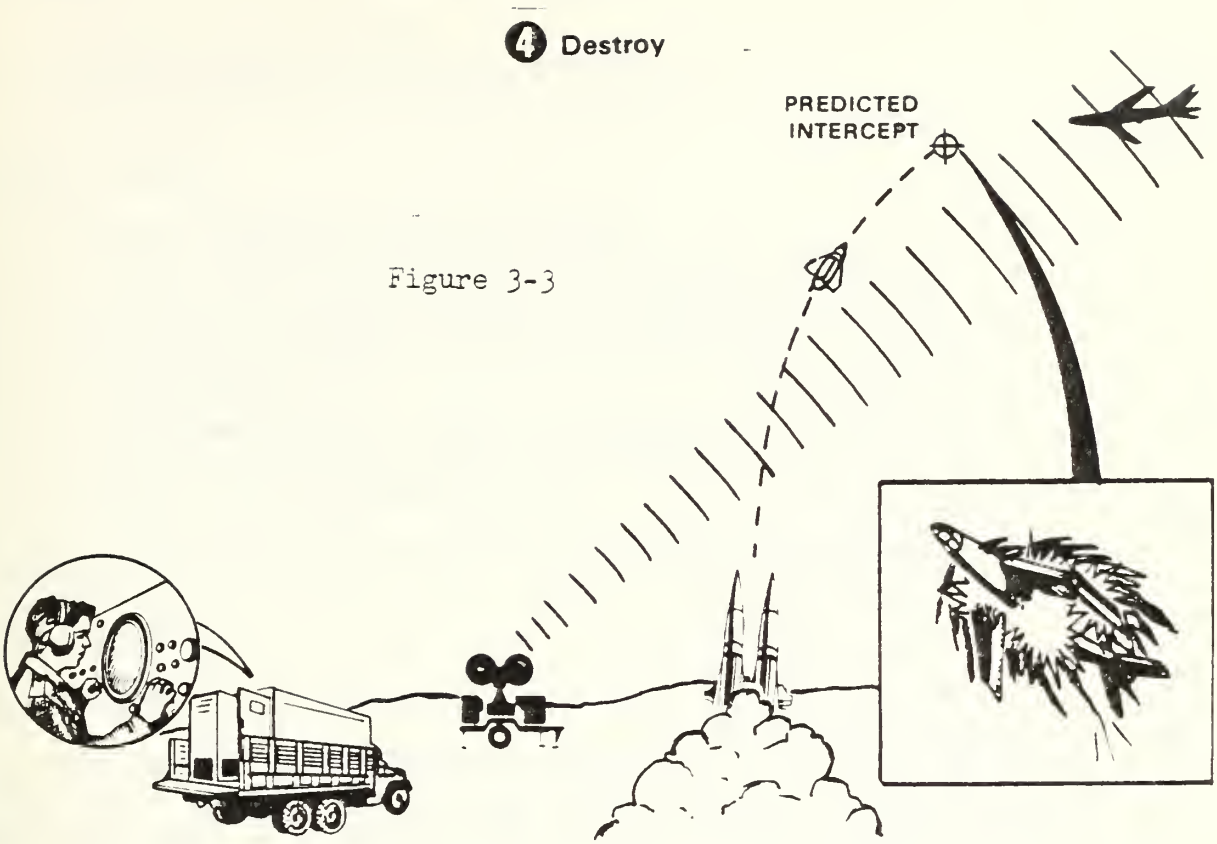
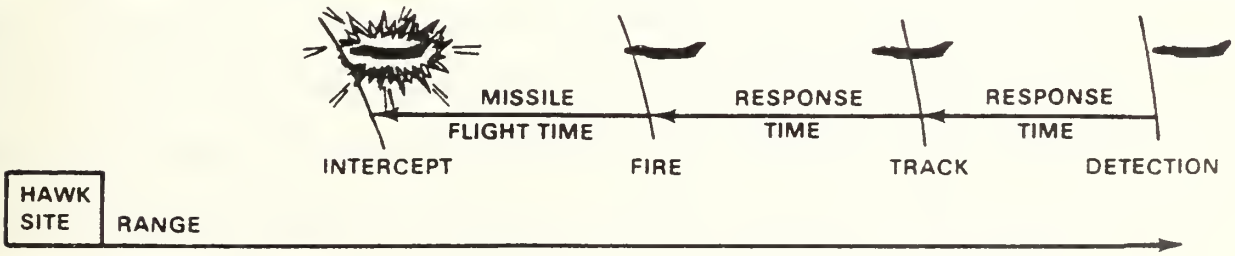


Figure 3-3



The range at intercept is determined by the range at which detection and tracking (lock-on by the HIPIR) occur and on system response time.

In this model, targets are engaged that are:

(1) declared to be foe
(2) less than 40 KM from the battery
(3) greater than 8 KM from the battery

This model assumes:

(1) two independent firing sections
(2) salvo fire occurs if both sections are operational and shoot-look-shoot if only one section is operational
(3) firing continues until kill or penetration
(4) penetration means that the target is 8 KM or less from the battery
(5) lock-on-to-target time is a function of operator training and is normally distributed
(6) P_{ssk} = .75 (arbitrarily set)

The operational ready rate of each firing section has been arbitrarily set at 75 percent.

4. Target

The target for this model is assumed to be a hostile cruise missile that flies straight in toward the battery at a constant speed and altitude as established by the user during initialization. The initial range of the target is also a user input. The lethality of the missile warhead is assumed to be such that any successful penetration by the missile to within 8 KM or less of the battery before destruction is considered a total penetration of the battery defended area. Therefore, the target must be destroyed before 8 KM to score a kill. Additionally, a target will not be engaged after detection until it is less than 40 KM from the battery and no further missiles will be fired at the target once it is within 8 KM of the battery. The target speed has a lower bound of 100 KMPH but no upper bound. Only targets between 1 and 40000 feet in altitude can be detected and are thus the altitude bounds. Finally, all targets are hostile and will be engaged

unless erroneously identified as friendly or not foe, resulting in a free penetration.

5. Time

This simulation is a time step model, updating all battery events and functions every three seconds of simulated time. This three-second interval stems from the rotation rate of the detection radars, 20 revolutions per minute or one complete rotation (scan of the horizon) every three seconds.

B. MACRO FLOW CHART

The enclosed macro flow chart, figure 3-4, depicts the general flow of the simulation logic from start to either penetration or kill.

First the model determines if a detection capability exists. This could be one or both of the detection radars. Using the internal random number generator of the TI 59 for a 0-1 uniform distribution, two random numbers are drawn and compared with the detection radar operational ready rates. If the random number is less than the rate, the radar is operational; otherwise, it is nonoperational. If no detection capability exists the simulation is terminated by a penetration of the defended area by the target.

Detection of the target is based partly on the formulas set forth above and results of the 0-1 range uniform random number generator. The probability of detection is based on the range of the approaching target and is recalculated every three seconds. The probability of detection for each radar is compared with a generated random number between 0 and 1. If the random number is less than the probability

MACRO FLOWCHART

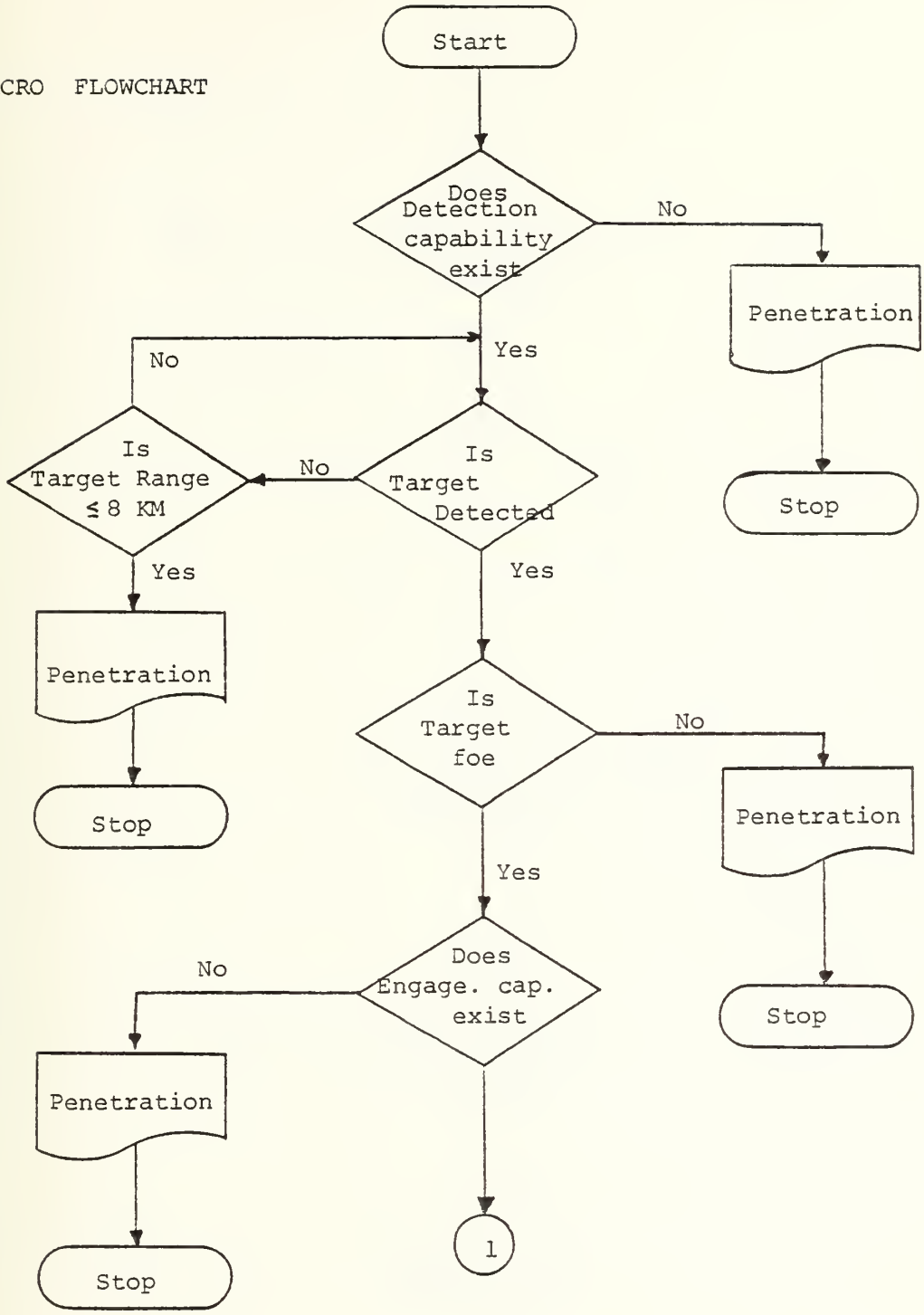


Figure 3-4.1

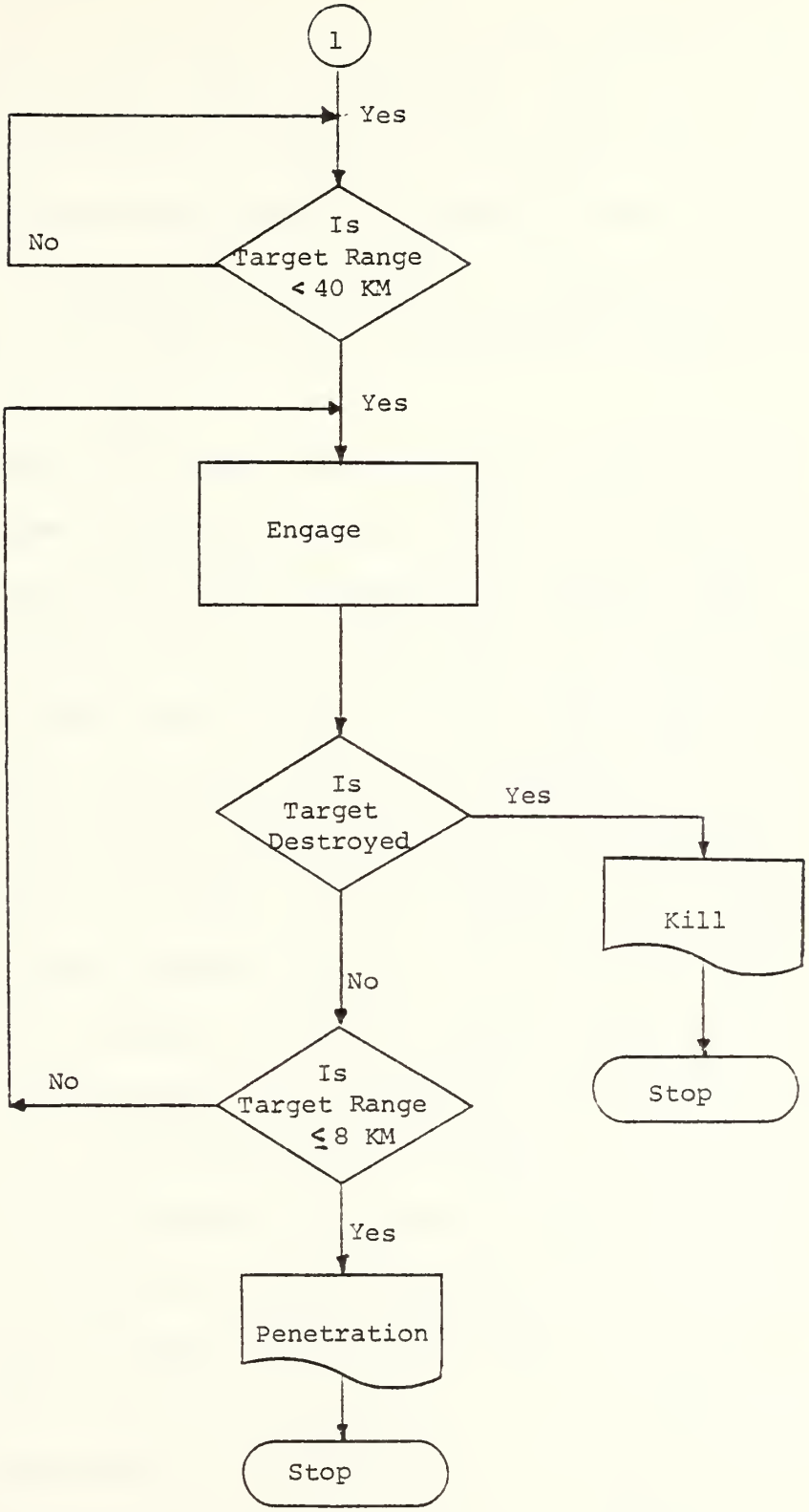

1
Yes
No
Is
Target Range
< 40 KM
Yes
Engage
Is
Target
Destroyed
Yes
Kill
Stop
No
No
Is
Target Range
≤ 8 KM
Yes
Penetration
Stop

Figure 3-4.2

the target is detected; otherwise, it is not. As the target moves closer to the unit, the probability of detection increases linearly. However, detection is not based on range alone. The target must be within the detection altitude capability of the operational system. For instance, if the battery's detection capability rests solely on the IPAR because of a nonoperational ICWAR and if the approaching target is at an altitude of less than 5000 feet, detection will never occur and a penetration will result.

Identification of the target is determined by either the IFF or a combination speed and altitude envelope if the IFF is nonoperational. Operational status of the IFF is determined by comparing, again, a generated random number from a 0-1 range uniform distribution against the operational ready rate of the IFF. If the random number is less than the ready rate, the IFF is operational; otherwise, it is nonoperational. If the IFF is nonoperational and if the unit has a tracking capability, the target speed and altitude can be checked against an established hostile criteria. If the target is found to be below 5000 feet in elevation and above 550 KMPH in speed, it is designated a foe; otherwise, it is considered to not be a foe. Only targets positively identified as foes are engaged.

IFF positive identification of the hostile cruise missile as a foe is determined by comparing a random number generated from a 0-1 range uniform distribution against the IFF accuracy rate of 98 percent. If the random number is less than the accuracy rate, the cruise missile is correctly identified as a foe; otherwise, it is erroneously classified as a friend resulting in a penetration of the defended area.

The battery's engagement capability lies with its two firing sections, each tracking and firing on approaching hostile targets. Again, two random numbers drawn from the 0-1 uniform distribution are compared to the operational ready rates of the firing sections to determine the status as in the previous subsystems examples. If an engagement capability is determined to exist, the process continues on to direct missile firings at the target following target lock by the tracking radar(s). As mentioned earlier, this lock-on time is a function of operator training in the manual mode and is normally distributed. For highly trained operators the mean is assumed to be ten seconds with a standard deviation of five seconds. The lock-on time for each section is determined by two random numbers generated by the TI 59 random number generator from a normal distribution with mean and standard deviation determined by the user during program initialization. (Any random number less than zero is discarded and another generated to avoid negative times.) The length of the lock-on period directly affects the resultant target intercept range. If the lock-on time is sufficiently long the missile firing is delayed and the probability of a penetration is likely. (The determination of air battle results to varying lock-on times provided the basis for the development of this simulation, though other variables of the model can easily be tested for outcome sensitivity.) Again, targets are not engaged until less than 40 KM from the battery and no missiles are fired after the target is 8 KM or less from the battery.

Missile effectiveness after firing is determined when the IHAWK missile range equals or exceeds the cruise missile range from the

battery. A random number from a 0-1 range uniform distribution is generated for each missile fired and checked against the P_{ssk}. Random numbers less than the P_{ssk} result in kills while all others result in no kills. Engagement of the target continues until a kill or penetration is registered.

C. MICRO FLOWCHART

The micro flowchart in appendix A depicts the detailed flow of processing throughout the simulation from start to kill or penetration.

D. SUBROUTINES, LABELS, FLAGS, DATA REGISTERS AND PROGRAM MEMORY STEPS

1. Subroutines and Labels

This simulation uses 49 of the 72 labels available for programming on the TI 59. Of these 49, 14 are subroutines. The remaining labels are used to identify sections of the program and to direct action to these sections during simulation runs. A complete listing of all labels is displayed in table 3-1 with the subroutines marked by an asterisk. Comments on selected labels and a printout of the entire program is enclosed in appendix A.

2. Flags

Nine of ten available flags are used. As the IHAWK equipment and target friend/foe status is determined, this model uses TI 59 flags to maintain a record of the system and target status. These flags subsequently direct the flow of processing and determine actions to be taken within the simulation engagement.

Flag 1 set means the target has been detected. Flag 2 set means the target is a friend. Flag 3 set means the ICWAR and the IPAR

are operational. Flag 4 set means only the ICWAR is operational. Flag 5 set means only the IPAR is operational. Flag 6 set means the IFF is operational. Flag 7 set means that alfa firing section is operational and bravo firing section is nonoperational. Flag 8 set means that bravo firing section is operational and alfa firing section is nonoperational. Flag 0 set means that both firing sections are operational.

3. Data Registers

The TI 59 memory storage area is initially partitioned to provide 60 data storage registers and 480 program storage locations. However, the user can repartition the memory storage area to suit his particular programming needs. The IHAWK simulation requires exactly 800 program memory locations and 20 data storage registers. Within the TI 59 there are a total of 120 registers to be used for data storage and program locations. While each register can store only one datum point, each can store eight program instructions or steps. Thus 8 * 60 = 480 program locations which are initially available as mentioned above. Repartitioning the core 120 registers is done in increments of ten. Hence, to get the 800 program steps for the IHAWK simulation 100 core registers are needed. This leaves exactly the 20 needed for data storage.

To partition the storage area, the number of sets of 10 data registers needed is entered and 2nd OP 17 pressed. Thus for the IHAWK simulation, twenty data registers are available after the initial repartitioning by pressing 2 2nd OP 17. The registers and their contents are listed on the following page.

R_{00} Target range. Entered by user.

R_{01} R_{01} through R_{08} are used by the TI 59 random number generator program.

R_{02}

R_{03}

R_{04}

R_{05}

R_{06}

R_{07}

R_{08}

R_{09} SEED for random number generator. Entered by user.

R_{10} Mean lock-on-to-target time. Entered by user.

R_{11} Standard deviation of lock-on-to-target time. Entered by user.

R_{12} IHAWK missile range from battery. Initially zero.

R_{13} IHAWK missile range from battery. Initially zero.

R_{14} Probability of detection work register.

R_{15} Target speed. Entered by User.

R_{16} Target altitude. Entered by User.

R_{17} Target range work register. Not entered by user.

R_{18} Simulation trials or runs to be completed. Entered by user.

R_{19} Simulated time in seconds for each trial. Initially zero for each trial.

4. Program Memory Steps

There are 800 program steps available. All 800 program memory steps are used in this program.

E. USER INSTRUCTIONS

The enclosed user instructions, table 3-2, provide the necessary steps to initiate a sequence of simulation runs. The enclosed printout results, table 3-3, indicate the 22 possible print statements that may occur during the simulation. A sample of data input and simulation run results are displayed in tables 3-4 and 3-5.

Two steps of the user instructions warrant further comment.

1. Step 2 Clear Data Registers.

Instead of clearing all data registers the user may wish to clear selected registers when repeating simulation runs as in the case of sensitivity analysis work. In this instance the user may just clear registers R_{01}, R_{12}, R_{13}, R_{17}, R_{18}, R_{19} and enter the desired values. R_{09} need not be reentered as the program automatically changes the seed after each random number is generated. If the user does clear all data registers with 2d CMs the user must then enter an entirely different seed in R_{09} within the bounds noted.

2. Step 9 Check Data Register Content

This step is a quick safeguard for the user to ensure that the simulation run is based on the correct parameter values. This step provides a complete listing of the 20 data registers with contents for review prior to the final user step.

F. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR LOCK-ON TIMES

Four hundred simulation runs were made with four lock-on mean values: 10, 20, 30 and 40 seconds. In each case the lock-on time standard deviation was five seconds. For each simulation run the

target was initially set at a range of 50 KM in R_{00}, target speed was 1500 KMPH and target altitude was 7000 feet. An initial random number seed was entered for run number one but no further user seeds were provided, thus leaving seed manipulation to the program.

The results listed below indicate that air battle results are indeed sensitive to target lock-on times.

LOCK-ON TIME		PENETRATION	KILL
mu	sigma		
10	5	11%	89%
20	5	14%	86%
30	5	26%	74%
40	5	44%	56%

The results indicate a significant increase (12 percent) in defended area penetrations for a mu of 30 under the present scenario. This trend continues at an apparent exponential rate. With a mu of 40 seconds, defended area penetrations increase another 18 percent. Based on these results it appears advisable to maintain such a state of operator training that the mean target lock-on times be twenty seconds or less with as little deviation among the operators as possible. Furthermore, it seems that for the extra training assumed to be required to reduce mean lock-on times from 20 to 10 seconds there appears to be only a small marginal reward in the reduction of defended area penetrations (3 percent).

G. RECOMMENDATIONS

While the intent throughout the thesis is to exemplify the capabilities of the TI 59 as a viable, real world analytical tool, the results of the TI 59 simulation lend insight into an area that requires

further investigation, that being IHAWK target lock-on times. While only the lock-on times themselves were varied for this simulation, other important scenario parameters should be varied to acquire an improved understanding of how air battle results can be affected by lock-on times.

Future enhancements of these results would include a significant increase in simulation runs for a wide variety of scenario parameter settings. While this TI 59 model allows certain parameter variations during program initialization, other parameters such as acquisition radar altitude detection capabilities can be varied with only minor adjustments to the program.

Regardless of whether future simulation studies are conducted using this TI 59 model or a facsimile on another computer, the results above warrant further research in this area.

030	39	COS
045	30	TAN
060	60	DEG
067	69	OP
099	17	B'
135	98	ADV
158	90	LST
170	42	STO
180	18	C'
203	14	D
208	16	A'
222	43	RCL
231	33	X²
235	15	E
251	52	EE
259	10	E'
278	19	D'
297	67	EQ
318	88	DMS
334	34	√X
338	23	LNX
354	24	CE
359	22	INV
378	32	X:T
393	25	CLR
411	28	LOG
455	38	SIN
*491	37	P/R
502	49	PRD
510	11	A
535	12	B
560	13	C
*585	50	I×I
*601	89	π
*610	79	x̄
*627	59	INT
*633	48	EXC
*639	80	GRD
*654	70	RAD
660	68	NOP
667	97	DSZ
677	58	FIX
*685	57	ENG
*708	29	CP
*722	96	WRT
*731	78	Σ+
*745	35	1/X
*760	45	Y^X
766	44	SUM

Table 3-1

USER INSTRUCTIONS				
STEP	PROCEDURE	ENTER	PRESS	DISPLAY
1	REPARTITION	2	2d OP 17	799.19
	800 PROGRAM MEMORY LOCATIONS 20 DATA MEMORY REGISTERS			
2	Enter magnetic program cards, sides 1 through 4			
3	CLEAR DATA REGISTERS		2nd CMs	(NO CHANGE)
4	RESET ALL FLAGS AND CLEAR ALL SUBROUTINE RETURN REGISTERS		RST	(NO CHANGE)
5	ENTER IHAWK SYSTEM DATA			
	TRACKING RADAR "LOCK-ON" TIME	μ σ	STO 10 STO 11	μ σ
6	ENTER CRUISE MISSILE DATA	RANGE (KM) $10 < KM < 100$	GTO 777 LRN LRN	
		RANGE (KM) $10 < KM < 100$ SPEED ALTITUDE (FT)	STO 00 STO 15 STO 16	RANGE SPEED ALTITUDE
7	ENTER SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR ($0 \leq S \leq 199017$)	SEED	STO 09	SEED
8	ENTER DESIRED NUMBER OF SIMULATION RUNS	#	STO 18	#

Table 3-2.1

USER INSTRUCTIONS				
STEP	PROCEDURE	ENTER	PRESS	DISPLAY
9	CHECK DATA REGISTER CONTENT	0	RST INV 2d LIST	0
10	START SIMULATION RUN		R/S	(SEE RESULTS POSSIBLE)*
	* PC-100 C PRINTER REQUIRED			

Table 3-2.2

RESULT PRINTOUTS

NUMBER PRINTED	MEANING
1	CRUISE MISSILE HAS BEEN DETECTED AT (RANGE GIVEN IN KMs FROM UNIT)
3	LOW ALTITUDE DETECTION RADAR (ICWAR) AND MEDIUM ALTITUDE DETECTION RADAR (IPAR) ARE BOTH OPERATIONAL
4	ONLY ICWAR IS OPERATIONAL
5	ONLY IPAR IS OPERATIONAL
6	IDENTIFICATION FRIEND-OR-FOE (IFF) IS OPERATIONAL
7	ALFA FIRING SECTION IS OPERATIONAL, BRAVO FIRING SECTION IS NONOPERATIONAL
8	BRAVO FIRING SECTION IS OPERATIONAL, ALFA FIRING SECTION IS NONOPERATIONAL
9	BOTH FIRING SECTIONS ARE OPERATIONAL
10	CRUISE MISSILE IS IDENTIFIED AS A FOE
11	BRAVO FIRING SECTION IS FIRING ONE MISSILE AT A TARGET $<$40 KM FROM THE BATTERY, BUT GREATER THAN 8 KM
12	ALFA FIRING SECTION IS FIRING ONE MISSILE AT A TARGET $<$40 KM FROM THE BATTERY, BUT GREATER THAN 8 KM
14	CRUISE MISSILE IS ERRONEOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS A FRIEND BY IFF
15	CRUISE MISSILE IDENTIFIED AS NOT FOE BY SPEED AND ALTITUDE CRITERIA, IFF IS NONOPERATION
17	ALFA FIRING SECTION IS OPERATIONAL
18	ALFA FIRING SECTION IS NONOPERATIONAL
23	BATTERY IS NONOPERATIONAL, NO DETECTION CAPABILITY
24	BATTERY IS NONOPERATIONAL, NO FIRING CAPABILITY
25	ALFA SECTION MISSILE "NO KILL" FOLLOWED BY RANGE (KM) OF APPROACHING TARGET

Table 3-3.1

RESULT PRINTOUTS

NUMBER PRINTED	MEANING
26	BRAVO SECTION MISSILE "NO KILL" FOLLOWED BY RANGE (KM) OF APPROACHING TARGET
66	IFF IS NONOPERATIONAL
	TARGET "KILLS" ARE SPELLED OUT, I.E. "KILL", FOLLOWED BY THE RANGE FROM THE UNIT AT WHICH THE TARGET WAS DESTROYED
	"PENETRATION" IS PRINTED WHEN A CRUISE MISSILE APPROACHED WITHIN 8 KMs OF THE BATTERY. IN THIS INSTANCE THE UNIT IS CONSIDERED PENETRATED AND DESTROYED

Table 3-3.2

50.	00	Initial Target Range
0.	01	
0.	02	
0.	03	
0.	04	
0.	05	
0.	06	
0.	07	
0.	08	
111111.1111	09	Random number seed
30.	10	Mean lock-on time
5.	11	
0.	12	
0.	13	Standard deviation time
0.	14	
2500.	15	Target Speed (KMPH)
7000.	16	
0.	17	
100.	18	Target altitude (feet)
0.	19	Simulation run #

Parameter Value Inputs To Selected Data Registers

Table 3-4

Range of target kill (KM)

B section missile fired

3.		Both Detection Radars Op
1.		Target detected
47.91666667		Target range at detection
6.		
10.		IFF is Op
18.		
8.		
11.		
KILL		
18.75		Target is a foe
18.75	00	
0.	01	A Firing section is nonoperational
0.	02	
0.	03	B Firing Section is operational
0.	04	
0.	05	
0.	06	
199017.	07	
5.16901038	08	
138731.7939	09	Next seed
10.	10	
5.	11	
20.	12	Range of IHAWK missile
0.	13	
.6314102564	14	
2500.	15	
7000.	16	
18.75	17	
95.	18	
45.	19	Elapsed simulation air battle time

Printout During Simulation and Data Register Contents

Table 3-5

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate how the TI 59 may be used to analyze data. Rather than use assumed or contrived data, an actual experiment was conducted by the authors for illustrative purposes. Strict requirements for random sampling were not met in conducting the experiment but, again, the purpose of this thesis is to demonstrate the capabilities of the TI 59 rather than to make inferences or draw broad conclusions from the experimental data.

Before discussing methods for data analysis, the scope, design, and methodology of the experiment will be presented in sufficient detail to make the data analysis meaningful. Presentation of the experiment will be followed by a detailed discussion of a TI 59 program designed to compute measures of central tendency and spread for sample data. Chapter V discusses a TI 59 program which may be used to make statistical inferences using the same experimental data.

B. FITNESS EXPERIMENT

1. Scope of the Experiment

The experiment was conducted to test the hypothesis that different physical conditioning programs result in different levels of physical fitness. Six different conditioning programs were evaluated using five tests. The scope of the experiment was limited to testing the strength and endurance of selected upper body muscles, together with overall cardiovascular fitness. A completely comprehensive fitness

evaluation would also include lower body strength and endurance as well as muscular flexibility and agility. Other factors such as diet, use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs would also be requisite. This experiment was limited to the examination of thirty-six male subjects by the two authors to determine cardiovascular efficiency, bicep strength, bicep endurance, pectoral strength and pectoral endurance. Thirty of the subjects were military officers attending the Naval Postgraduate School. The other six subjects were weightlifters who trained at Bailey's Gym in Seaside, California. The subjects varied in age from nineteen to thirty-seven but were predominantly in their early thirties. While it is recognized that strict requirements for random sampling requisite for statistical analysis were not met in conducting the experiment, it should be pointed out that there is every reason to believe that the subjects examined were representative of the population from which students are continually drawn for the institution. Strict inference to any specified population will not be made, but as mentioned earlier the purpose of this discussion is to illustrate the use of programs developed for the TI 59, not to make inferences from the data gathered in this particular experiment.

Since the terms, strength, endurance, and cardiovascular efficiency are subject to a myriad of interpretations, the definitions used for this analysis are presented before proceeding to discuss the test methodology. Muscular strength is defined as the ability to exert maximum force against an object, while muscular endurance relates to the ability to exert force which is not necessarily maximal over an extended period of time. Cardiovascular efficiency relates to how

well the heart, lungs and blood vessels work together without strain [Ref. 9] .

Before analyzing the results a thorough explanation of the experimental design and methodology is provided.

2. Experimental Design

The subjects were divided into six categories (each consisting of six individuals) based on their exercise programs. The following six categories were used: Category I - Individuals who had participated in no exercise over the last six months; Category II - Individuals who ran more than thirty miles per week and who did so for at least the last six months; Category III - Individuals whose exercise consisted solely of lifting weights, whether for power or building physique, and who lifted at least twice a week; Category IV - Individuals who lifted weights at least twice a week, who ran twenty or more miles per week and who did both the lifting and running for at least the last six months; Category V - Individuals who lifted weights at least twice a week, who ran between ten and nineteen miles per week, and who did the lifting and the running for at least the last six months; and Category VI - Individuals who did not run or lift weights but who participated in basketball, racquetball, bicycling, or judo on a regular basis.

Five tests were administered to each subject in each category. Cardiovascular efficiency was measured using the Pipes Test for Cardiovascular Health, which consists of the following seven steps:

1. Have the subject lie quietly on a pad for ten minutes.
2. Take a pulse reading for the resting heart rate.

3. Have the subject sit on a chair with his arms folded across his chest.

4. With his arms folded, have the subject stand up and sit down twice every five seconds for three minutes.

5. Take a reading for the heart rate immediately after sitting down at the conclusion of the three minute exercise.

6. Take readings at 30-second, 60-second, and 120-second intervals after the exercise to measure recovery heart rate.

7. Using a table developed by Pipes and the five heart rate readings determine the cardiovascular health score.

This test, developed by an exercise physiologist, [Ref. 9] is based on the premise that the heart rate describes an individual's fitness in three areas: how much oxygen he needs, how much blood his heart has to pump to meet the oxygen need, and how hard the heart works. Individuals with a low level of fitness do not extract oxygen efficiently from the blood so must pump more blood, resulting in a higher heart rate. In conducting the test, the same examiner took the pulse readings at the different intervals using the radial artery in the subject's wrist. The heart rate was monitored for ten seconds then multiplied by six to obtain the number of heart beats per minute.

The muscular strength test used for biceps was the maximum standing curl the individual could accomplish using a barbell. The proper technique was demonstrated to each subject by the examiner and lifts where the individual "cheated" by swinging the weight or arching his back were not counted. Bicep endurance was measured by the number of curl repetitions the subject performed with a 55 pound weight. These two tests were predicated on the generally accepted basis that curling

is the primary bicep exercise and that low repetition, high resistance exercises are best for developing endurance [Ref. 3] . Fifty-five pounds of weight were selected prior to the experiment as a low resistance weight well below each subject's strength capability and therefore in compliance with expert opinion that the force used for endurance testing should be considerably below the individual's static force capability [Ref. 7] .

In a similar fashion, the bench press was used to test pectoral strength and endurance. Pectoral strength was measured by the maximum weight that the individual could bench press, while pectoral endurance was measured by the number of bench press repetitions he could perform.

Each subject was tested using an identical sequence of events. Initially each person was given an instruction sheet (table B-1 in Appendix B) which explained the purpose of the experiment and defined those attributes to be measured, i.e. muscular endurance, muscular strength, and cardiovascular health. The subject was then asked to complete a questionnaire (table B-2, Appendix B) concerning certain aspects of his medical history. Each man was instructed to stop the testing if he felt any significant level of pain. He was then asked to complete a form disclosing his name, age, weight, and height (table B-3, Appendix B). Next, one of the examiners questioned the subject concerning his exercise program over the last six months and made a subjective judgement as to which of the six categories he belonged in.

After this administrative procedure was completed, the actual testing was begun with the bench press test described above. (The

same examiner tested each of the thirty-six subjects in both the strength and endurance exercises in order to minimize any variance due to test administration.) The subject was shown how to do the bench press, allowed to practice once if desired, and then tested for the maximum number of repetitions he could perform with 100 pounds. The number of repetitions was recorded and the subject was allowed a three minute rest before being tested for his maximum bench press. The examiner estimated the amount that each subject could bench press and set up the weights accordingly. All adjusting of weight was done by the examiner so that the subject's lift capability was not degraded. The man was then asked to bench press the weight set up for him. If he was able to make the lift ten pounds were added and he was asked to try again. If he failed the second attempt he was given credit for five pounds less than he attempted. For example, if an initial attempt of 165 pounds was successful and a subsequent attempt of 175 pounds was missed, then the score was recorded as 170 pounds.

After another three minute rest the subject was tested on the number of times he could curl 55 pounds. This was followed by another three minute rest before testing for his maximum curl capability. Once again, the man's maximum lift was estimated by the examiner and all adjusting of the weight was done by the examiner.

Following the four lift tests, the Pipes Cardiovascular Health Test [Ref. 9] was administered by the second examiner and the subject's testing was completed. Before examining the test results, a procedure for scoring the tests was requisite. Accordingly, the scoring procedure explained in the following discussion was decided upon.

3. Scoring Methodology

The heart rates recorded during the Pipes Cardiovascular Test were scored using table B-4 in Appendix B. Each subject's score for resting heart rate, heart rate immediately after the exercise and heart rate at the 30-second, 60-second, and 120-second intervals was aggregated to a total score ranging from zero to one hundred. This score was then used as the measure of cardiovascular fitness for comparative analysis.

In order to compare muscle strength among the subjects and among the categories, it was necessary to adjust each subject's lift for varying sizes and body structures. Accordingly, each man's maximum curl and maximum bench press were divided by his body weight, resulting in an adjusted score for each lift. These two adjusted scores were then added together to yield an upper body strength measure. For example, let S_{13} be the strength measure for the third subject in Category I (where the first subscript indicates the category and the second indicates the subject within the category). The following formula may then be used to obtain the strength score for the third subject tested in Category I:

$$S_{13} = \frac{\text{maximum bench + maximum curl}}{\text{body weight}}$$

As discussed earlier, muscle endurance was measured for the same two areas tested for strength - the biceps and the pectorals. The bicep endurance was measured by the maximum number of curl repetitions performed with 55 pounds, while the pectoral endurance was measured by the maximum number of bench presses accomplished with 100 pounds. As

in the case of strength, an adjustment was made for the subject's body weight. In the case of endurance, however, the amount of weight lifted (which was 55 pounds for the curl and 100 pounds for the bench press) was divided by the subject's body weight and then multiplied by the corresponding number of repetitions lifted. These two scores were then summed as the endurance index. For example, let E_{13} be the endurance score for the third subject tested in Category I. The following formula then obtains:

$$E_{13} = \frac{100 \text{ lbs}}{\text{body weight of subject}} * (\text{number of bench press repetitions})$$

$$+ \frac{55 \text{ lbs}}{\text{body weight of subject}} * (\text{number of curl repetitions})$$

4. Test Results

Tables B-5 through B-10 in Appendix B reflect the results of the experiment for each of the six categories tested. For example, table B-5 depicts the age, weight, cardiovascular score, adjusted strength score and adjusted endurance score for each of the six subjects tested in Category I. Appropriate references are made at table B-5 for the development of the final cardiovascular, strength and endurance scores. The scoring methodology section of the chapter provides a detailed explanation of the rationale and methodology for deriving these scores.

C. TI 59 PROGRAM FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Having developed the experimental design, the scoring methodology, and the test results it is now possible to analyze the data. Measures of

central tendency and spread will be used to illustrate an application of the TI 59 in analyzing sample data. The measures of central tendency used for this illustration are the mean, $\bar{x}$, and the median. The measures of spread used are: the sample variance, s^2; the standard deviation, s ; the mean absolute deviation, MAD; the mean squared deviation, MSD; the root mean squared deviation, RMSD; and the range. A TI 59 program will now be described in detail which computes these measures followed by an example applying the program to the results of the fitness experiment.

1. TI 59 Capabilities

The TI 59 has been hard-wired to calculate the sample mean and variance as well as MSD. As described in the TI 59 Personal Programming Manual [Ref. 12] if each datum is entered into the calculator followed by pressing the $\sum$+ key, the calculator will sum each data entry, x_i, into register one, sum the squares of x_i into register two, store the number of data entries in register three, and calculate $\bar{x}$, s^2, and MSD. (By definition, $s^2 = 1/n-1 \sum(x_1 - x)^2$ is the unbiased estimator for σ^2 while MSD = $(n-1)s^2/n$ is the maximum likelihood estimator.) Pressing the $\bar{x}$ key will yield the mean, INV $\bar{x}$ will display s^2 and 2nd Op 11 will display MSD. If these are the only measures desired then utilization of the $\sum$+ key is the most expedient method of obtaining them. The TI 59 statistics module has a program (Program 03) which computes these same measures as well as the middle value (MIDVAL). Additionally, Program 03 stores each data entry beginning with register 31. Program 03 also computes a number of other quantities not germane

to an analysis of the data gathered in the experiment discussed previously in this chapter. Since this results in a slightly longer run time for each computation, a program has been written by the authors which exploits the hard-wire capabilities of the $\sum+$ key, computes MAD and range in addition to the other measures discussed, and stores the data for recall or transformation if desired. In addition, this program may be used with the TI 59 Master Module if the Statistics Module is not available. The following section describes the program in detail.

2. Univariate Data Program

In order to facilitate the description of this program a flowchart (figure 4-1), has been included at the end of the chapter. Comments in the paper are keyed to figure 4-1 by numbered circles for easy reference.

The program is initialized by pressing E' (figure 4-1, 1). Initialization entails clearing all of the data registers, lowering flag 0 the purpose of which will be addressed later, and storing 31 in register 30. Register 30 is used as a post office for indirect addressing. In this particular program this means that data are stored in the register indicated by register 30. For example, after initialization, register 30 contains 31. The sequence x_1, STO 2nd IND 30 will result in x_1 being stored in register 31. When the initialization routine, 2nd E', is complete the display will contain the value 31. Each datum may now be entered successively followed by pressing A. The routine at Label A begins by storing x_i in a working, register 18 (figure 4-1, 2). x_i is then stored permanently beginning in register 31. x_1 is stored

in register 31, then register 30 the indirect storage address is incremented by 1 so that x_2 will be stored in register 32, x_3 in register 33 and x_n in register 31 + n - 1. A total of sixty-nine entries may be made using registers 31 through 99 for data storage. Registers 0 through 29 are used to make the requisite computations of central tendency and spread. After each datum, x_i, has been stored, the program checks to see if flag 0 is raised (figure 4-1, 3). If flag 0 is raised this indicates that a data entry has been made previously, ie., the current x_i is not x_1. In this event the program skips to Label x. If flag 0 is not raised, ie., the current x_i is x_1, then x_1 is recalled from the working register, register 18, and stored in register 12 as the minimum x_i and register 13 as the maximum x_i. Future entries may then be checked against register 12 to determine which value is lower. If a current x_i is lower than the value in register 12 then it will replace it as x_{min}. Similarly, subsequent entries may be checked against register 13 in order to retain x_{max}. After storing x_1 in register 12 and in register 13 the program internally calls the key which, as disscussed previously, will sum x_i into register 01, sum x_i^2 into register 02, sum the number of entries into register 03 and compute $\overline{x}$, s^2, and MSD. Flag 0 is then raised so that subsequent entries will skip to Label x and replace x_{min} or x_{max} as appropriate. The program then recalls the number of entries, n, into the display and stops awaiting the next entry (figure 4-1, 4). The second entry x_2 will now be stored temporarily in the working register, register 18, and permanently in register 32. The indirect addressing register, register 30, is incremented by 1 for the next entry and the program then checks

to see if flag 0 is raised. Since this is not the first entry, the flag will be raised causing the program to skip to Label x (figure 4-1, 5). The first step under Label x is to recall x_{min} from register 12 and store it in the test register R_T. For this particular iteration, x_1 will be in register 12 since the first entry was both the maximum and the minimum value processed as described earlier. The program then recalls the current x_i (x_2 in this instance) from the working register, register 18. The display value, x_2, is checked against the R_T value, x_1, to see if the display value is less than the R_T value. If so the program skips to step 57 where x_2 is stored in register 12, replacing x_1 as the lowest data entry (figure 4-1, 6). If the display value is not less than the R_T value then the program recalls x_{max} from R_{13} and stores it in R_T. x_i is recalled from the working register, register 18, into the display. This time the program checks to see if the display value, x_i is greater than the R_T value, x_{max}. If so, the program skips to step 62 where x_i is stored in register 13 as the new x_{max} (fig. 4-1, 7). The program then computes the MIDVAL by recalling x_{min} from register 12 and x_{max} from register 13, summing them and dividing by 2, and storing in register 14. Next the range is computed by subtracting x_{min} from x_{max}. The range value is stored in register 15 (figure 4-1, 8). The program then loops back to the + key to compute the mean, variance and MSD, (figure 4-1, 9). The number of entries is recalled and displayed awaiting the next entry. This process is repeated until all of the data have been processed.

The outputs of the program may be recalled as shown in table B-11

in Appendix B. The mean is displayed by pressing $\overline{x}$, the variance by pressing Inv $\overline{x}$, and MSD by pressing 2nd op 11. The lowest data point, x_{min}, may be discovered by recalling register 12 while the highest data entry, x_{max}, may be recalled from register 13. Recalling register 14 will display the MIDVAL and the range may be found by recalling register 15. Each of the original data entries may be recalled if desired beginning with x_1 in register 31. MAD is computed by pressing 2nd A' which calls a different subroutine. This subroutine recalls $\overline{x}$ which was computed under Label A and stores it in Register 16. The number of entries, n, is recalled from register 3 and stored in register 7 to be used as a decrement register. Register 20 contains 31 which is used to indirectly address the datum which have been stored beginning with register 31. The program recalls each x_i using register 20 and subtracts $\overline{x}$. The absolute value of the difference is summed into register 19. The program does this successively for each x_i until the decrement register, register 20, is equal to zero indicating that each x_i has been processed. The sum of the absolute values of the deviations from the mean is recalled from register 19 and divided by n which is recalled from register 3. This value, the mean absolute deviation is displayed completing the subroutine A' processing. All the values discussed earlier are still intact and may be recalled if needed. Table B-12, Appendix B, is a program listing for the univariate program.

D. APPLICATION OF THE TI 59 UNIVARIATE PROGRAM

The cardiovascular scores for Category I provide a ready example for the use of the univariate program to calculate measures of central

tendency and spread. After the program card has been read in, the program is initialized by pressing 2nd E'. The cardiovascular scores for Category I (table B-5) are entered into the calculator as follows: 56.5, A; 58, A; 58, A; 44.5, A; 33.5, A; 40, A. The instructions contained in table B-11 may then be used to obtain the desired statistics. For this particular example: 2nd x yields the mean, 48.4; RCL 14 displays the MIDVAL, 45.75; RCL 15 displays the range, 24.5; 2nd A' yields the mean absolute deviation, 9; 2nd Op 11 displays the mean squared deviation, 92.9; 2nd Op 11, $\sqrt{x}$, calculates the root mean squared deviation, 9.6; INV 2nd $\bar{x}$ recalls the standard deviation, 10.56; INV 2nd $\bar{x}$, x^2 calculates the variance 111.5; RCL 12 displays the lowest data entry, 33.5 and RCL 13 displays the highest data entry, 58. To calculate the sample statistics for another category or for a different test the user need only push 2nd E' to re-initialize and then enter the relevant data. Statistics have been calculated for the age, weight, cardiovascular scores, endurance scores, and strength scores for each of the six categories. Tables 4-1 through 4-6 display these statistics. Rather than discuss each of these tables in depth, one example is provided relative to the interpretation of the sample statistics.

The cardiovascular mean for Category I, 48.4, indicates average cardiovascular fitness using the Pipe's test which is based on a scale from 0 to 100. Three measures of spread (standard deviation 10.56, root mean squared deviation, 9.6, and mean absolute deviation, 9) are approximately equal to ten, a rather high variability in this case. The range, 24.5, also indicates that the data are quite spread out.

x_{min} of 33.5 and x_{max} of 58, the bounds of the sample data indicate that the cardiovascular fitness of sedentary people varies from poor to average.

Inferences, subject to the sampling limitations already discussed, may also be made about the strength or endurance of sedentary people using the data from table B-5. Similarly, the statistics for the other categories may be used to make inferences about the strength, endurance, or cardiovascular fitness of those who run over thirty miles per week (Category II) or those who lift weights (Category III) or any of the other three categories. Programs have also been written for the TI 59 which allow a user to develop confidence intervals for these sample statistics [Ref. 14] .

The next chapter will discuss a program for one factor analysis of variance and then apply the program to the fitness data to illustrate statistical inference with the TI 59.

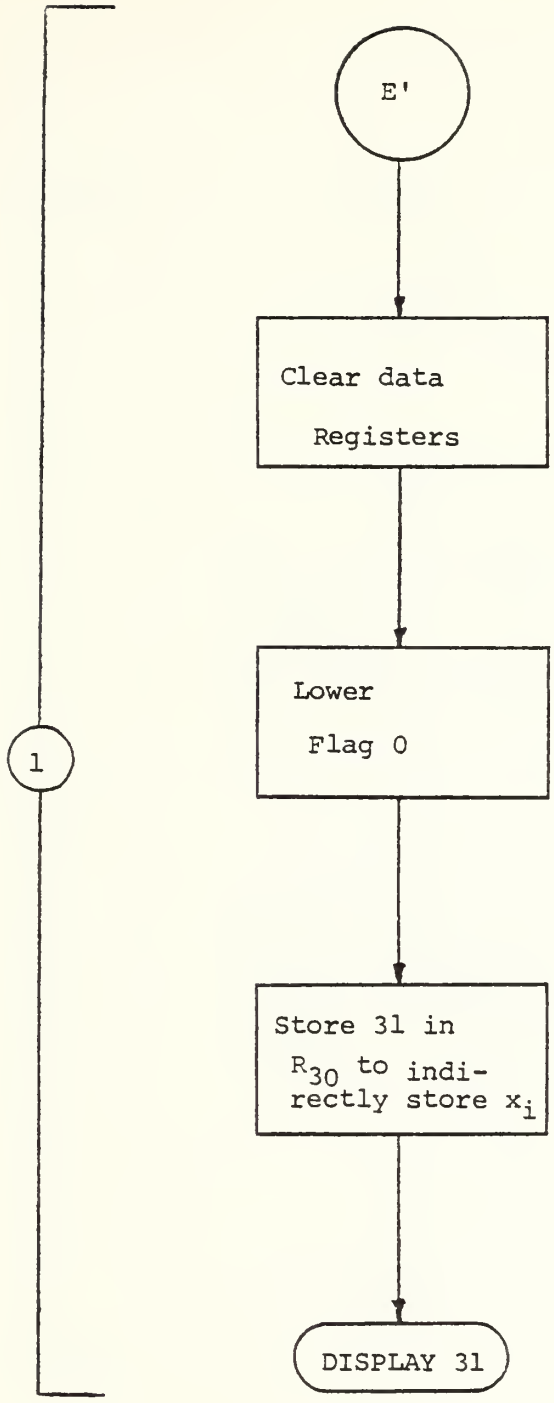

E'
Clear data
Registers
Lower
Flag 0
1
Store 31 in
R_{30} to indi-
rectly store x_i
DISPLAY 31

Figure 4-1.1

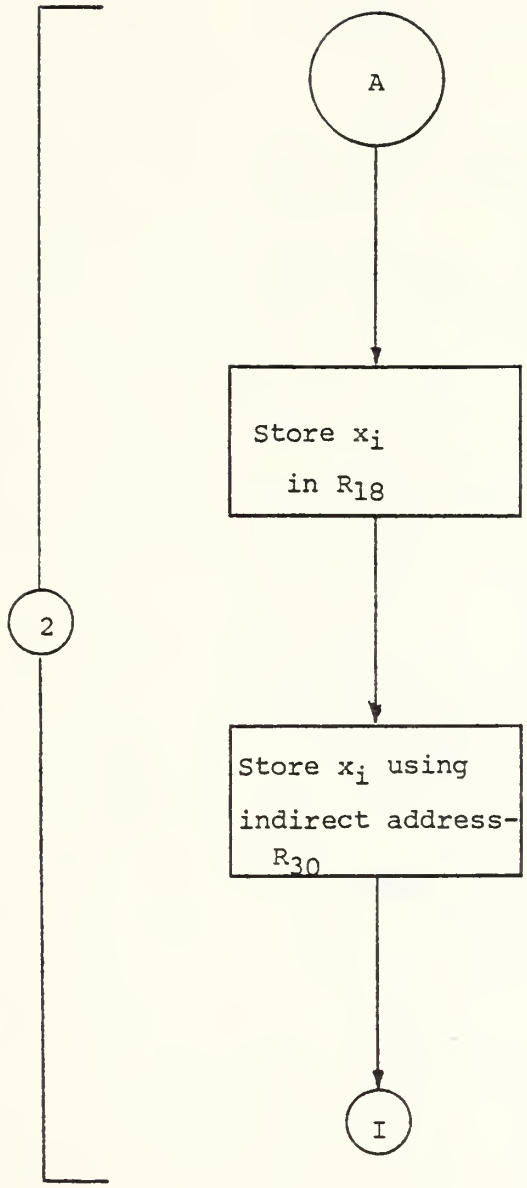


Figure 4-1.2

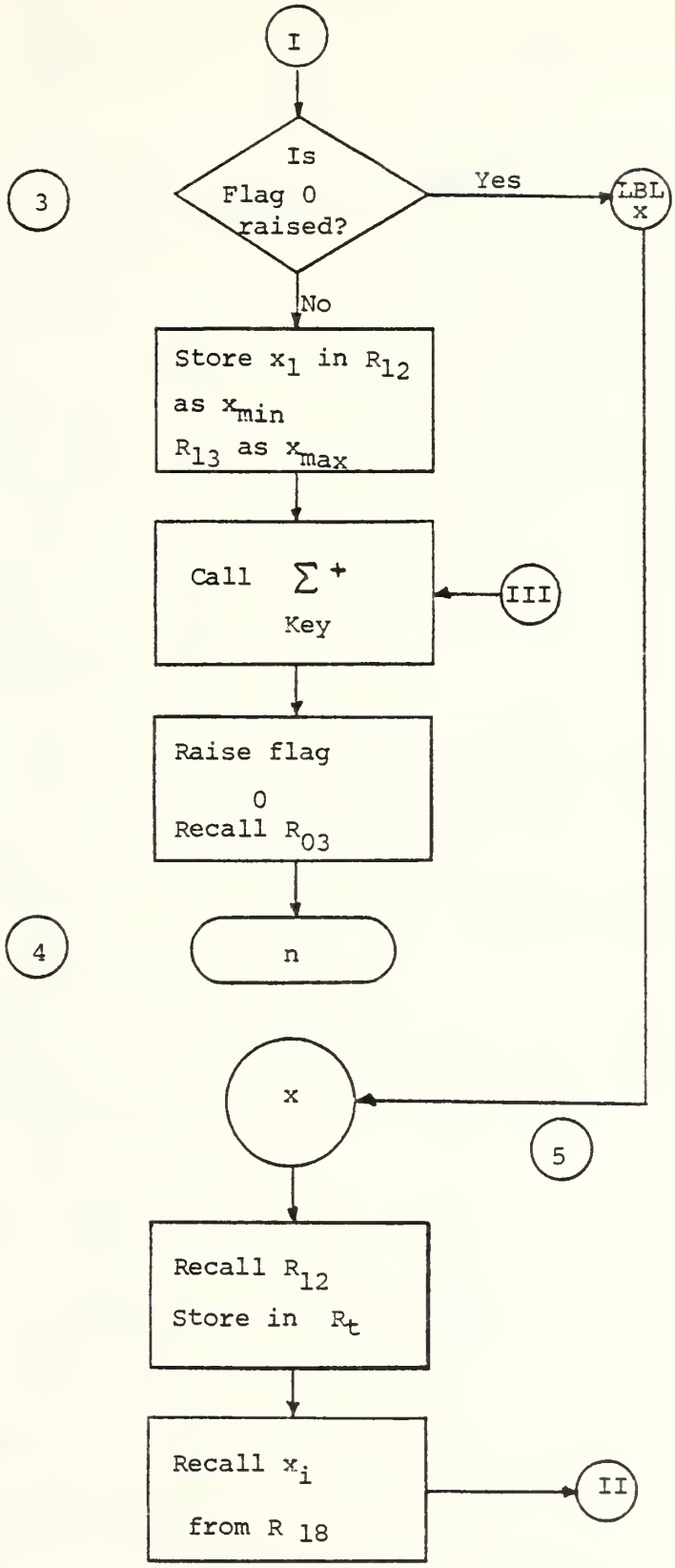

I
Is
Flag 0
raised?
Yes
LBL
x
3
No
Store x_1 in R_{12}
as x_{min}
R_{13} as x_{max}
Call Σ^+
Key
III
Raise flag
0
Recall R_{03}
4
n
x
5
Recall R_{12}
Store in R_t
Recall x_i
from R_{18}
II

Figure 4-1.3

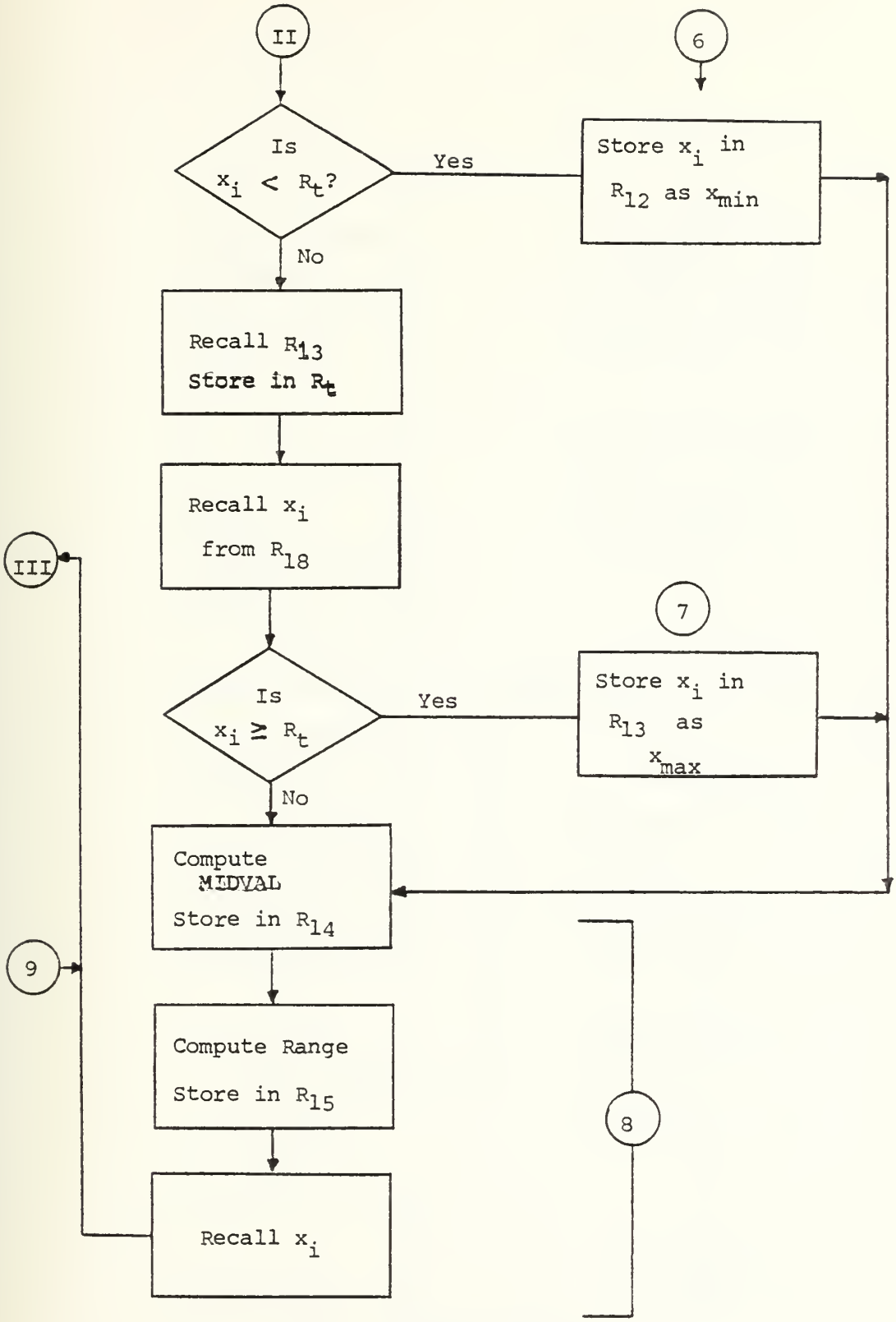

II
6
Is
$x_i < R_t$?
Yes
Store x_i in
R_{12} as x_{min}
No
Recall R_{13}
Store in R_t
Recall x_i
from R_{18}
III
7
Is
$x_i \geq R_t$
Yes
Store x_i in
R_{13} as
x_{max}
No
Compute
MIDVAL
Store in R_{14}
9
Compute Range
Store in R_{15}
8
Recall x_i

Figure 4-1.4

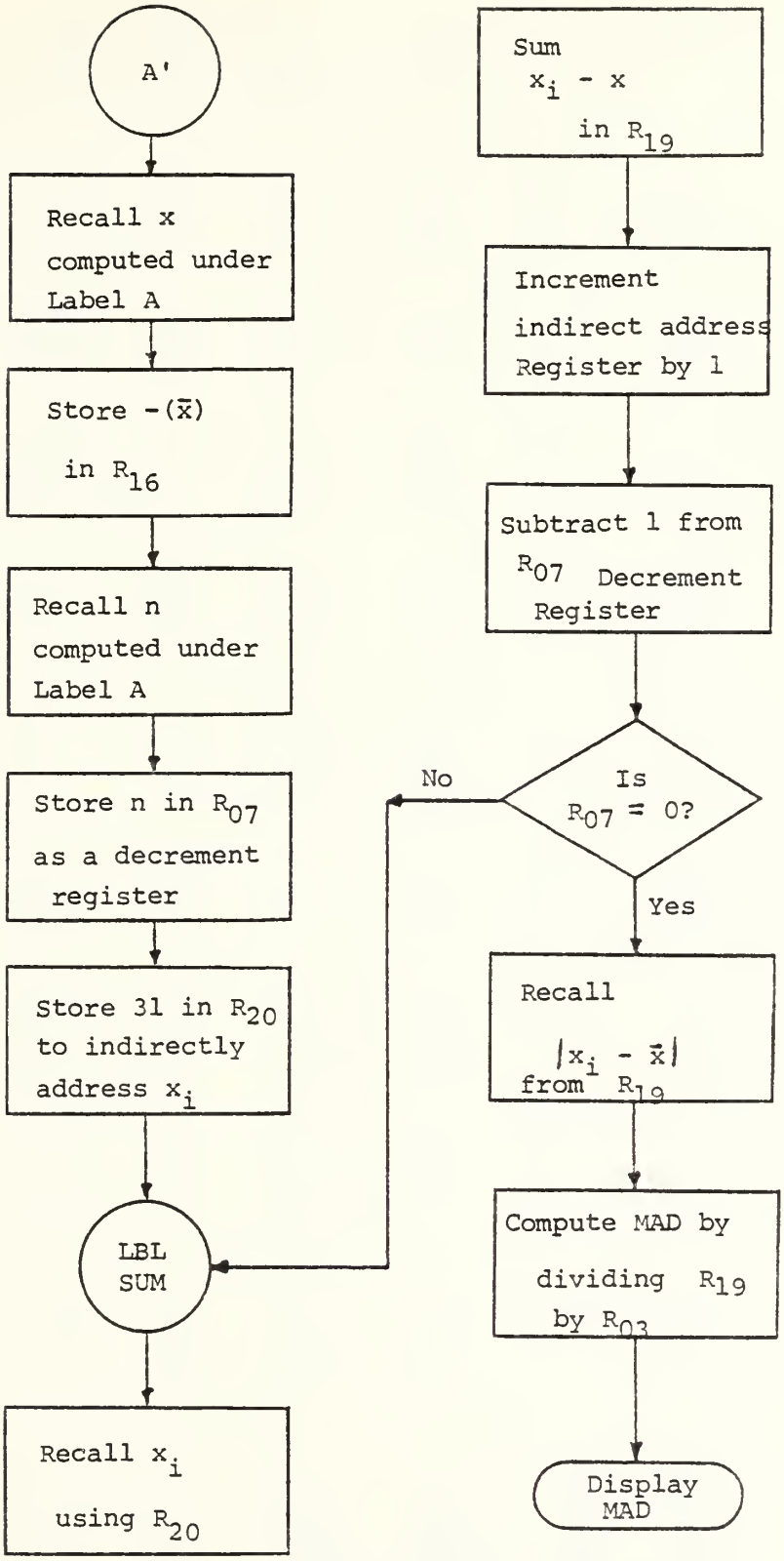

A'
Recall x computed under Label A
Store $-(\bar{x})$ in R_{16}
Recall n computed under Label A
Store n in R_{07} as a decrement register
Store 31 in R_{20} to indirectly address x_i
LBL SUM
Recall x_i using R_{20}
Sum $x_i - x$ in R_{19}
Increment indirect address Register by 1
Subtract 1 from R_{07} Decrement Register
Is $R_{07} = 0$?
No
Yes
Recall $|x_i - \bar{x}|$ from R_{19}
Compute MAD by dividing R_{19} by R_{03}
Display MAD

Figure 4-1.5

CATEGORY I STATISTICS

	MEAN	MIDVAL	RANGE	MAD	S^2	S	MSD	RMSD	X_{max}	X_{min}
AGE	33.3	33.00	8.00	2.30	9.0	3.00	7.5	2.74	37.0	29.0
WEIGHT	172.8	180.00	50.00	16.40	412.0	20.30	345.1	18.58	205.0	155.0
CARDIO SCORE	48.4	45.75	24.50	9.00	111.5	10.56	92.9	9.60	58.0	33.5
STRENGTH SCORE	1.17	1.15	.35	.085	.014	.12	.012	.11	1.32	.97
ENDURANCE SCORE	15.25	16.70	22.40	7.17	76.7	8.70	63.9	8.00	27.9	5.5

TABLE 4-1

CATEGORY II STATISTICS

	MEAN	MIDVAL	RANGE	MAD	S^2	S	MSD	RMSD	X_{max}	X_{min}
AGE	32.2	31.5	7.0	2.11	6.96	2.6	5.8	2.41	35.0	28.0
WEIGHT	164.5	161.0	68.0	16.16	529.0	23.0	440.9	20.99	195.0	127.0
CARDIO SCORE	83.4	75.75	41.5	10.4	229.9	15.16	191.6	13.8	96.5	55.0
STRENGTH SCORE	1.31	1.29	.36	.13	.026	.16	.022	.15	1.47	1.11
ENDURANCE SCORE	14.96	17.7	22.4	6.99	78.96	8.89	65.8	8.11	28.9	6.5

TABLE 4-2

CATEGORY III STATISTICS

	MEAN	MIDVAL	RANGE	MAD	S^2	S	MSD	RMSD	X_{max}	X_{min}
AGE	26.8	28.0	12.0	3.5	19.76	4.45	16.4	4.06	34.0	22.0
WEIGHT	205.3	202.5	45.0	11.4	256.6	16.0	213.9	14.6	225.0	180.0
CARDIO SCORE	52.25	55.5	62.0	17.6	506.4	22.5	422.0	20.5	86.5	24.5
STRENGTH SCORE	2.39	2.42	.83	.20	.078	.279	.065	.255	2.83	2.0
ENDURANCE SCORE	46.46	47.05	30.9	9.3	132.0	11.49	110.0	10.49	62.5	31.6

TABLE 4-3

CATEGORY IV STATISTICS

	MEAN	MIDVAL	RANGE	MAD	S^2	S	MSD	RMSD	X_{max}	X_{min}
AGE	28.0	25.5	13.0	3.67	25.2	5.02	21.0	4.58	32.0	19.0
WEIGHT	187.5	200.0	80.0	21.67	857.5	29.3	714.6	26.7	240.0	160.0
CARDIO SCORE	83.4	84.0	25.0	6.9	78.3	8.85	65.3	8.1	96.5	71.5
STRENGTH SCORE	2.23	2.26	.82	.22	.084	.29	.07	.27	2.67	1.85
ENDURANCE SCORE	44.38	41.65	14.7	3.59	28.2	5.3	23.5	4.9	49.0	34.3

TABLE 4-4

CATEGORY V STATISTICS

	MEAN	MIDVAL	RANGE	MAD	S^2	S	MSD	RMSD	X_{max}	X_{min}
AGE	28.7	27.0	16.0	4.7	37.5	6.1	31.2	5.6	35.0	19.0
WEIGHT	171.5	162.5	85.0	19.3	813.0	28.5	677.9	26.0	205.0	120.0
CARDIO SCORE	55.8	58.5	38.0	8.7	165.7	12.9	138.1	11.8	77.5	39.5
STRENGTH SCORE	1.83	1.79	1.28	.28	.176	.419	.146	.38	2.43	1.15
ENDURANCE SCORE	34.4	38.0	32.1	10.8	178.6	13.4	148.8	12.2	54.1	22.0

TABLE 4-5

CATEGORY VI STATISTICS

	MEAN	MIDVAL	RANGE	MAD	S^2	S	MSD	RMSD	X_{max}	X_{min}
AGE	30.7	30.0	6.0	1.44	4.26	2.06	3.56	1.89	33.0	27.0
WEIGHT	170.8	165.0	80.0	15.8	674.2	25.96	561.8	23.7	205.0	125.0
CARDIO SCORE	70.9	67.0	39.0	12.9	239.9	15.5	199.9	14.1	86.5	47.5
STRENGTH SCORE	1.36	1.36	.41	.11	.020	.14	.016	.13	1.56	1.15
ENDURANCE SCORE	16.6	17.25	11.7	2.83	15.38	3.9	12.8	3.58	23.1	11.4

TABLE 4-6

V. STATISTICAL INFERENCE

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to illustrate a method of statistical inference using the TI 59. As in chapter IV the intent is to demonstrate the capabilities of the TI 59 rather than to emphasize statistical principles. One-way analysis of variance(ANOVA) will be used to demonstrate statistical inference using the fitness data discussed in the preceeding chapter. The variations of the underlying populations represented by the six categories are assumed to be unknown but equal for this illustration.

B. TI 59 PROGRAM FOR ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

In testing the hypothesis that the population means for each of the six test categories are equal, H_0 is typically rejected if the F ratio exceeds the critical F value in a standard table for the desired test level (typically 5%). Alternatively, using the TI 59 to its full advantage, prob-value may be used to test H_0. Prob-value is a method of testing whether or not the null hypothesis is supported by the data. In the case of the F ratio, prob-value is the probability that the F ratio would be as large or larger than the value actually observed if H_0 were true. This is the right hand tail area, Q (f), where

$$Q(f) = Pr\ (F > f)$$

Prob-value has the advantage that analysis is not restricted to arbitrarily established test levels such as 5% or 10% or to use of standard published tables. The TI 59 Statistics Module has an F distribution program (Program 22) which computes the tail area of an F curve where

the curve is defined by the degrees of freedom in the numerator and the denominator. A series expansion is used to approximate the integral to determine Q(f) [Ref. 10] . If H_0 is true, indicating that all of the observations are from the same normal population, then the prob-value, Q(f), will be large. Conversely, if H_0 is false then the prob-value will be small. If the prob-value is sufficiently small (as determined by the decision-maker) then H_0 is rejected and the conclusion is formed that there must be a difference in the population means somewhere [Ref. 14] .

While a classical test or prob-value may facilitate rejection or acceptance of the null hypothesis, no insight is provided as to which means differ, given that H_0 is rejected. There is an efficient method developed by Sheffe [Ref. 13] for computing confidence intervals for the difference between means. If the physical fitness example discussed earlier is used, then Sheffe's development may be used to make the following statements with 95% confidence:

$$(\mu_1 - \mu_2) = (\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm \sqrt{(r-1)F_{.05}}\, S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

$$(\mu_1 - \mu_3) = (\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_3) \pm \sqrt{(r-1)F_{.05}}\, S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_3}}$$

$$(\mu_2 - \mu_3) = (\bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_3) \pm \sqrt{(r-1)F_{.05}}\, S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_3}}$$

Where $F_{.05}$ is the critical value of F which leaves 5% in the upper tail, S_p is the square root of the pooled variance, r is the number of means

compared, and n is the size of each of the samples. In the fitness example this equates to making confidence statements about the difference in fitness between the six categories where r is six and n is 6 for each of the samples. To facilitate multiple comparisons a contrast of means is used. This contrast may be written as:

$$\sum c_i \mu_i \quad \text{where} \quad \sum c_i = 0$$

It is then possible to develop the following formula which includes all possible contrasts with 95% confidence:

$$\sum c_i \mu_i = \sum c_i x_i \pm \sqrt{(r-1) F_{.05}}\, S_p \sqrt{\sum \left(\frac{c_i}{n_i}\right)^2}$$

If the value 0 is included in a confidence interval then there is no basis for believing that the population means differ while if 0 is not included then the conclusion is drawn that the means do in fact differ.

A program has been developed by Dr. P.W. Zehna [Ref. 14] for the TI 59 which computes the elements of an ANOVA table (table B-15)to include the F ratio and prob-value discussed above. Basically the program exploits the TI 59 F distribution program for determining prob-value (Program 22) after using Program 15 of the Statistics Module [Ref. 10] to calculate the F statistic. The program then uses Scheffe's multiple contrasts to determine which population means differ given that the null hypothesis is rejected.

A flowchart (figure 5-1), user instructions (table B-13), and a listing of the actual program steps (table B-14) are provided to facilitate description of the ANOVA program. The program takes data input by rows and outputs the elements of an ANOVA table (table B-15) sequentially

as indicated by the number in each block of the table. A row of data constitutes a sample as in the example at table B-16.

The program begins by using Program 06 of the Statistics Module to enter the data. After initialization with 2nd E' each x_{ij} is entered followed by pressing Label A. When one complete row has been entered a press of 2nd B' causes the calculator to compute the row or sample x and a press of 2nd C' results in computation of the MSD. These two steps must be performed after each row has been input so that the calculator will know when a new row is being entered. When all of the data have been entered using this scheme (table B-13) the sequence RST, A begins the ANOVA Table calculations. The first step under Label A is to call Program 15 of the TI 59 Statistics module which computes the F ratio. In the process of computing the F ratio the other elements of the ANOVA table (table B-15) are computed and stored except for the prob-value. To fill in the values for the ANOVA table all that is required is successive pushes of R/S as indicated in table B-13. For example, the first R/S displays the degrees of freedom for the numerator while the fourth R/S displays the degrees of freedom for the denominator. The program essentially recalls and displays the calculations of Program 15 of the Statistics Module to build the ANOVA table. To compute prob-value the program internally calls Program 22 of the Statistics Module. The user need only press R/S as indicated in table B-13 which causes the calculator to recall the degrees of freedom for the numerator and the denominator used in Pgm 15 and transfer them to Program 22 to define the F Distribution. The F statistic calculated in Program 15 is then

recalled and transfered to Program 22 resulting in Q(f), the probability that F > f. This prob-value may then be used to accept or reject the null hypothesis. If the null hypothesis is accepted then the analysis is completed. However, if H_0 is rejected, the next step entails the use of Scheffe's contrasts to determine which means differ.

To use the ANOVA program (table B-14) for posterior contrasts with Scheffe's formulas the user initializes the routine by pressing 2nd E'. Then c_i, x_i and n_i are entered for each row as shown in table B-13. The c_i's are the coefficients used to determine which means are contrasted as discussed previously. To contrast u_1 and u_2, $c_1 = 1$, $c_2 = -1$ and all other $c_i = 0$. To contrast u_2 and u_3, $c_2 = 1$, $c_3 = -1$ and all other $c_i = 0$. As these data are input, the program uses a 'loop' to calculate $\sum\left(\frac{C_i^2}{n_i}\right)$ which is stored in register 03 and $\sum C_i X_i$ which is stored in register 06, (figure 5-1). Register 04 is used as a counter to display the number of row entries. After each c_i, x_i and n_i entry, register 04 is incremented by one. The program then transfers to Label x^2, displays the running count of row entries and stops pending the next entry. After every c_i, x_i and n_i have been processed, a critical value of F with degrees of freedom r-1 and n(r-1) is entered for the desired test level followed by 2nd A'. The program recalls the degrees of freedom for the numerator, r-1, from register 14 and the pooled variance S_p^2 from register 29. The product $(r-1)\ F_2)S_p^2$ is formed and multiplied by the contents of register 03 $\sum\left(\frac{C_i}{n_i}\right)$. The square root of this product is stored in register 05. This value is then added to and subtracted from the contents of register 06, $\sum c_i x_i$, to form the desired

confidence interval. The lower bound is displayed after the use of 2nd A' and the upper bound may be recalled by pressing R/S (table B-13).

An example will now be provided using this program to test for differences between population means for the fitness experiments.

C. APPLICATION OF THE TI 59 ANOVA PROGRAM

The null hypothesis, H_0, may be stated as - there is no difference in the cardiovascular fitness of those who do no exercise (Category I), those who run in excess of thirty miles per week (Category II), those whose exercise consists solely of lifting weights (Category III), those who lift weights and run in excess of twenty miles per week (Category IV), those who lift weights and run between ten and nineteen miles per week (Category V), and those who do not run or lift weights but participate in other activities such as basketball, racquetball or bicycling (Category VI). Table B-35 reflects the cardiovascular score for each of the thirty-six subjects tested by category as well as the mean for each category. The null hypothesis that there is no difference between these category means may be tested using the ANOVA program with each of the categories constituting a row for input.

After the program card has been read in, the ANOVA program is used by first calling program 06 of the statistics module to enter the data. After initialization with 2nd E', the data for each row are entered followed by A. For the cardiovascular scores (table B-35) the first row, Category I, would be entered as follows: 56.5, A; 58, A; 44.5, A; 33.5, A; 40, A. Once the row data have been entered 2nd B' is pressed to display the row mean, 48.4, followed by C' which displays

the row MSD, 92.9. (The row mean must be recorded for use in posterior contrasts). The data are then entered in a similar fashion for the remaining five rows (Categories II through VI). Once all of the data have been entered, RST is pressed to return the calculator pointer to the ANOVA program. A is then pressed resulting in calculation of the ANOVA Table entries. The ANOVA entries are recalled with sequential presses of R/S. Table B-13 discussed earlier contains detailed instructions on the use of the ANOVA program. Table 5-1 depicts the ANOVA calculations for the cardiovascular scores of the six fitness test categories. The prob-value of .00027 is sufficiently small to cast doubt upon the null hypothesis that there is no difference in the cardiovascular fitness among the six categories tested.

As discussed previously, the prob-value tells how credible the null hypothesis is but it does not tell which categories differ given that there is cause to reject H_0. However, confidence intervals may be established for contrasts between the categories using Scheffe's formula which is programmed in the ANOVA routine [Ref. 13]. For the cardiovascular example, the cardiovascular fitness of the sedentary subjects (Category I) may be contrasted to the cardiovascular fitness of the runner (Category II) as a demonstration of the program. 2nd E' is pressed to initialize the contrast routine followed by c_i, x_i and n_i for each of the two rows. For Categories I and II the entries are:

1	R/S	48.4	R/S	6	R/S
-1	R/S	83.4	R/S	6	R/S

The appropriate F percentile is entered followed by A' to generate the desired confidence interval. To display a 95% confidence interval for the difference in cardiovascular fitness between Categories I and II an F percentile of 2.53 (where there are five degrees of freedom in the numerator and thirty degrees of freedom in the denominator) is used resulting in an interval from -65.5 to -41.4. Since 0 is not included in the interval it is reasonable to conclude that there is a difference in the cardiovascular fitness of the two categories. Table 5-2 contains the results of contrasting each of the six fitness categories. Only four contrasts result in the conclusion that there is a difference between the categories with 95% confidence: Category I - Category II (-65.5, -41.4); Category I - Category IV (-65.5, -4.4); Category II - Category III (.6, 61.8) and Category III - Category IV (-61.7, -6.0). These results indicate with 95% confidence that there is a difference in the cardiovascular fitness of those who run more than twenty miles per week (Categories II and IV) and those who do no running at all (Categories I and III), at least for those subjects examined.

The ANOVA program has also been applied to the strength and cardiovascular scores resulting from the experiment. Table B-36, Appendix B, reflects the strength scores of each of the thirty-six subjects by category. The ANOVA results are contained in Table 5-3. The prob-value of $.12 \times 10^{-8}$ indicates that the null hypothesis that there is no difference in the strength of members of the different categories should be rejected. Further analysis with posterior contrasts is necessary to see which categories differ. Table 5-4 contains the results of posterior contrasts with an F percentile of 2.53 for 95%

confidence with five and thirty degrees of freedom for the numerator and denominator respectively. Unlike the cardiovascular contrasts there are a number of differences in the strength results. Categories III and IV, which were composed of the most ardent weightlifters, differs from Categories I and III but not VI. These results are not surprising in that they confirm the hypothesis that different training programs result in different levels of fitness. In this instance where fitness is defined as strength, those who trained for strength were in fact stronger than those who did not. Again, without attempting inference to a larger population, these results may be used to gain insight into the probable differences that might be tested in a more appropriately designed experiment.

Table B-37, Appendix B depicts the endurance scores for the thirty-six subjects by category. Table 5-5 reflects the results of using the ANOVA program with the endurance scores as input. Once again, the prob-value of $.137 \times 10^{-6}$ indicates rejection of the null hypothesis (in this case that there is no difference in the upper body endurance of the members of the six different categories). The posterior contrasts (table 5-6) indicate that the weightlifters (Categories III, IV, V) differ from the non-weightlifters (Categories I, II, VI) in upper body endurance with 95% confidence. This also supports the hypothesis that different training programs result in different levels of fitness, subject again to the sampling restrictions previously discussed.

D. SUMMARY

While the results of the fitness experiment are interesting, the purpose of this analysis has been to demonstrate a statistical application of the TI 59 and not draw inference to a hitherto undefined population. The univariate program was used to calculate measures of central tendency and spread for the Category I Cardiovascular scores. The ANOVA program was used to test for differences in strength, endurance, and cardiovascular fitness among the six test categories. In both instances meaningful but guarded inferences were drawn from the test data.

The capabilities of the TI 59 in real world statistical analysis are impressive. The analyst can conduct sophisticated analysis of good-sized samples unconstrained by access to large computers. Using programs such as those demonstrated in this chapter the analyst need not even learn a programming language. All that is required to compute an F ratio or prob-value, for example, is the ability to follow simple users' instructions. While there are certainly samples whose size preclude the use of the TI 59, there are a pletheora of samples which can be analyzed more conveniently and just as efficiently at home or at the office using the TI 59.

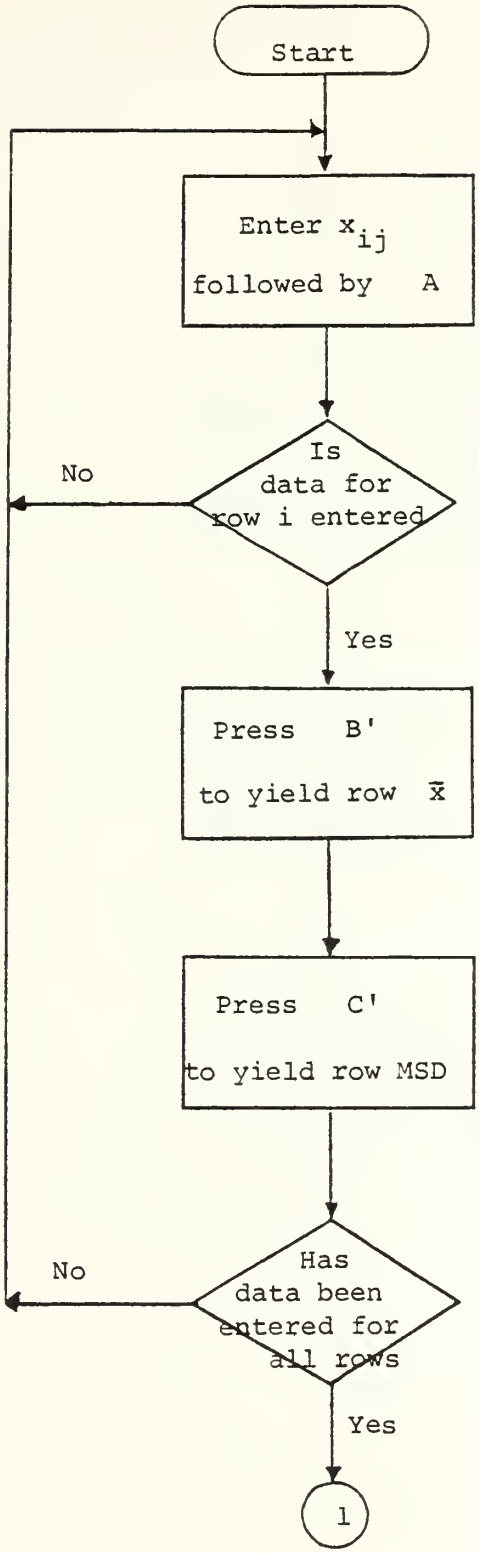

Start
Enter x_{ij}
followed by A
Is
data for
row i entered
No
Yes
Press B'
to yield row $\bar{x}$
Press C'
to yield row MSD
Has
data been
entered for
all rows
No
Yes
1

Figure 5-1.1

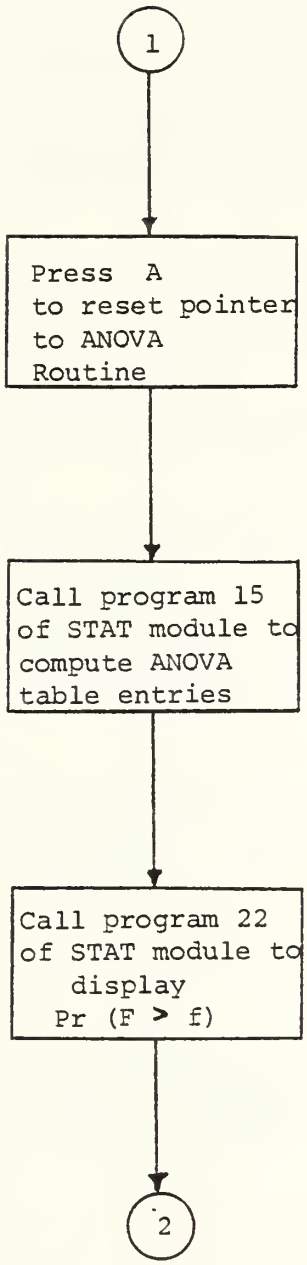

1
Press A
to reset pointer
to ANOVA
Routine
Call program 15
of STAT module to
compute ANOVA
table entries
Call program 22
of STAT module to
display
Pr (F > f)
2

Figure 5-1.2

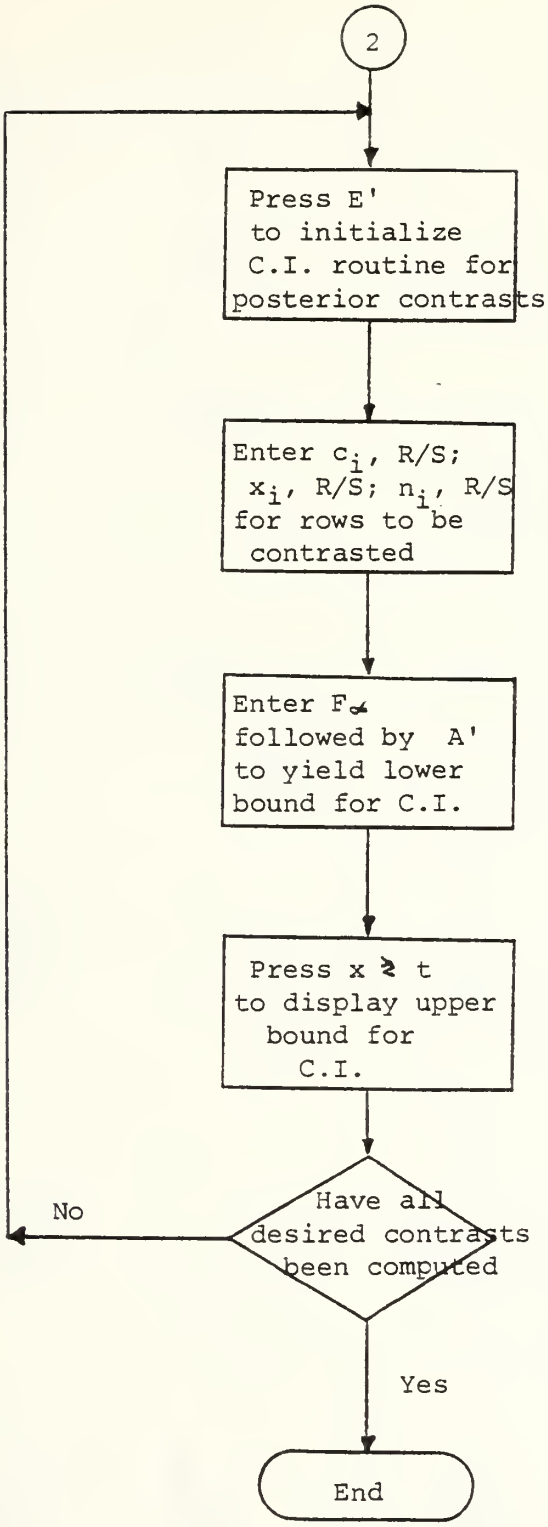

2
Press E'
to initialize
C.I. routine for
posterior contrasts
Enter c_i, R/S;
x_i, R/S; n_i, R/S
for rows to be
contrasted
Enter F_α
followed by A'
to yield lower
bound for C.I.
Press x ≷ t
to display upper
bound for
C.I.
Have all
desired contrasts
been computed
No
Yes
End

Figure 5-1.3

CARDIOVASCULAR ANOVA TABLE

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SUM OF SQUARES	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	VARIANCE	F RATIO	PROB-VALUE
BETWEEN ROWS	$n \sum_{i=1}^{r} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2$	$(r - 1)$	$nS_{\bar{x}}^2$	$\frac{nS_{\bar{x}}^2}{S_p^2}$	(10) .00027
	(1) 7391.6	(2) 5.00	(3) 1478.3		
WITHIN ROWS	$\sum_{i}^{r} \sum_{j}^{n} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2$	$r(n - 1)$	S_p^2	(9) 6.659	
	(4) 6660.0	(5) 30.0	(6) 222.0		
TOTAL	$\sum_{i} \sum_{j} (x_{ij} - \bar{x})^2$	$(nr - 1)$			
	(7) 14,051.6	(8) 35.0			

TABLE 5-1

CARDIOVASCULAR CONTRASTS

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	———	-65.5 -41.4	-34.3 26.7	-65.5 - 4.4	-37.9 23.2	-53.1 8.1
2		———	.6 61.8	-30.6 30.6	- 2.9 58.2	-18.1 43.1
3			———	-61.7 - 6.0	-34.2 27.0	-49.2 11.9
4				———	- 2.9 58.2	-18.1 43.1
5					———	-45.7 15.5
6						———

TABLE 5-2

STRENGTH ANOVA TABLE

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SUM OF SQUARES	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	VARIANCE	F RATIO	PROB-VALUE
BETWEEN ROWS	$n \sum_{i=1}^{r} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2$	$(r - 1)$	$nS_{\bar{x}}^2$	$\frac{nS_{\bar{x}}^2}{S_p^2}$	(10) .0000000012
	(1) 7.98	(2) 5.00	(3) 1.596		
WITHIN ROWS	$\sum_{i}^{r} \sum_{j}^{n} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2$	$r(n - 1)$	S_p^2	(9) 23.90	
	(4) 1.99	(5) 30.00	(6) .0667		
TOTAL	$\sum_{i} \sum_{j} (x_{ij} - \bar{x})^2$	$(nr - 1)$			
	(7) 9.98	(8) 35.00			

TABLE 5-3

STRENGTH CONTRASTS

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	———	- .67 .39	- 1.75 - .69	- 1.59 - .53	- 1.19 - .13	- .72 .34
2		———	- 1.61 - .55	- 1.45 - .39	- 1.05 .010	- .58 .48
3			———	- .37 .69	.03 1.09	.50 1.56
4				———	- .13 .93	.34 1.40
5					———	- .06 1.00
6						———

TABLE 5-4

ENDURANCE ANOVA TABLE

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SUM OF SQUARES	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	VARIANCE	F RATIO	PROB-VALUE
BETWEEN ROWS	$n \sum_{i=1}^{r} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2$	$(r - 1)$	$nS_{\bar{x}}^2$	$\frac{nS_{\bar{x}}^2}{S_p^2}$	(10) $.137 \times 10^{-6}$
	(1) 6649.64	(2) 5.00	(3) 1329.92		
WITHIN ROWS	$\sum_{i}^{r} \sum_{j}^{n} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2$	$r(n - 1)$	S_p^2	(9) 15.65	
	(4) 2549.41	(5) 30.00	(6) 84.98		
TOTAL	$\sum_{i} \sum_{j} (x_{ij} - \bar{x})^2$	$(nr - 1)$			
	(7) 9199.05	(8) 35.00			

TABLE 5-5

ENDURANCE CONTRASTS

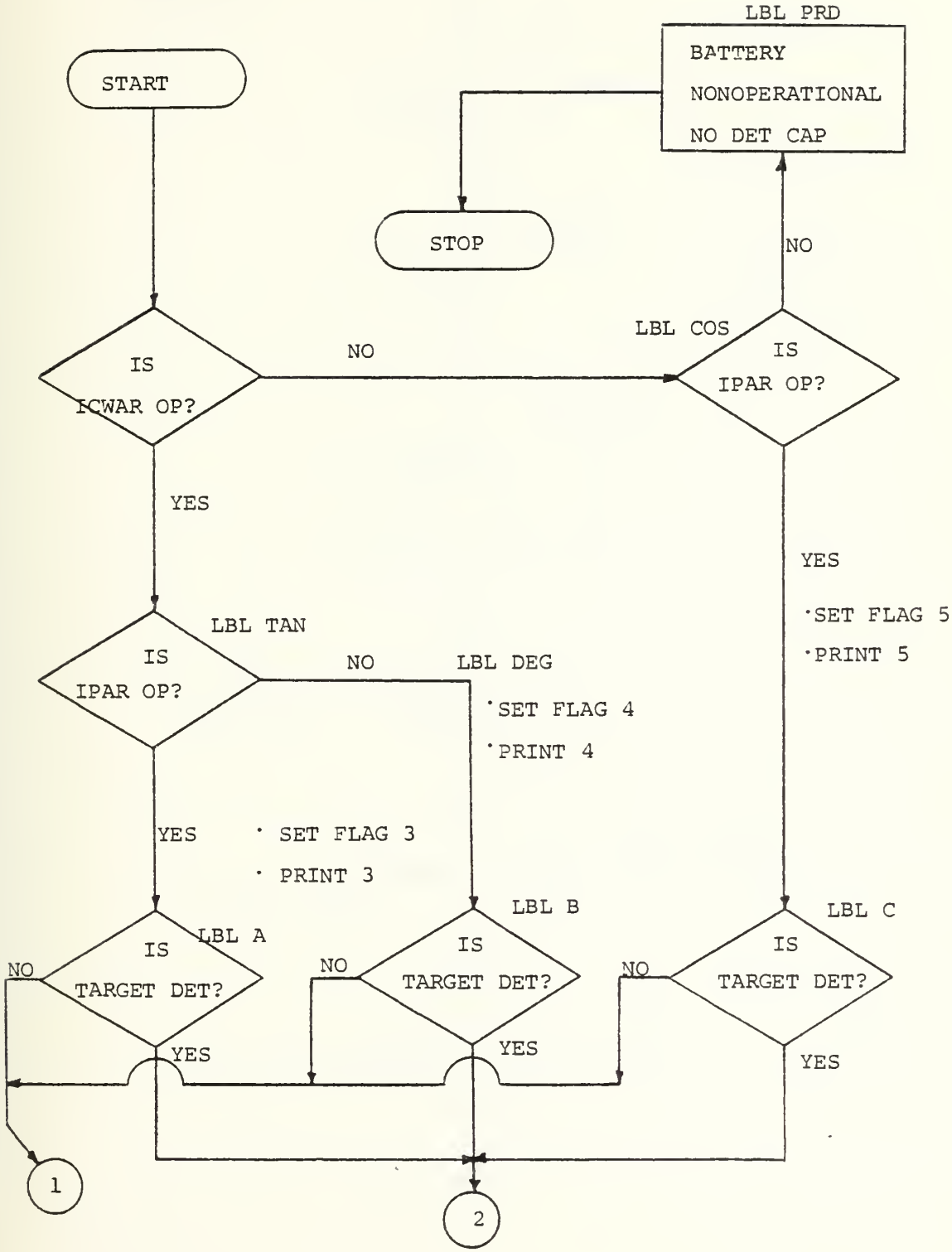
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	———	-18.64 19.22	-50.14 -12.28	-48.06 -10.20	-37.99 - .14	-20.31 17.55
2		———	-50.43 -12.57	-48.35 -10.49	-38.29 - .43	-20.59 17.26
3			———	-16.85 21.00	- 6.79 31.06	10.90 48.76
4				———	- 8.87 28.99	8.82 46.68
5					———	- 1.24 36.61
6						———

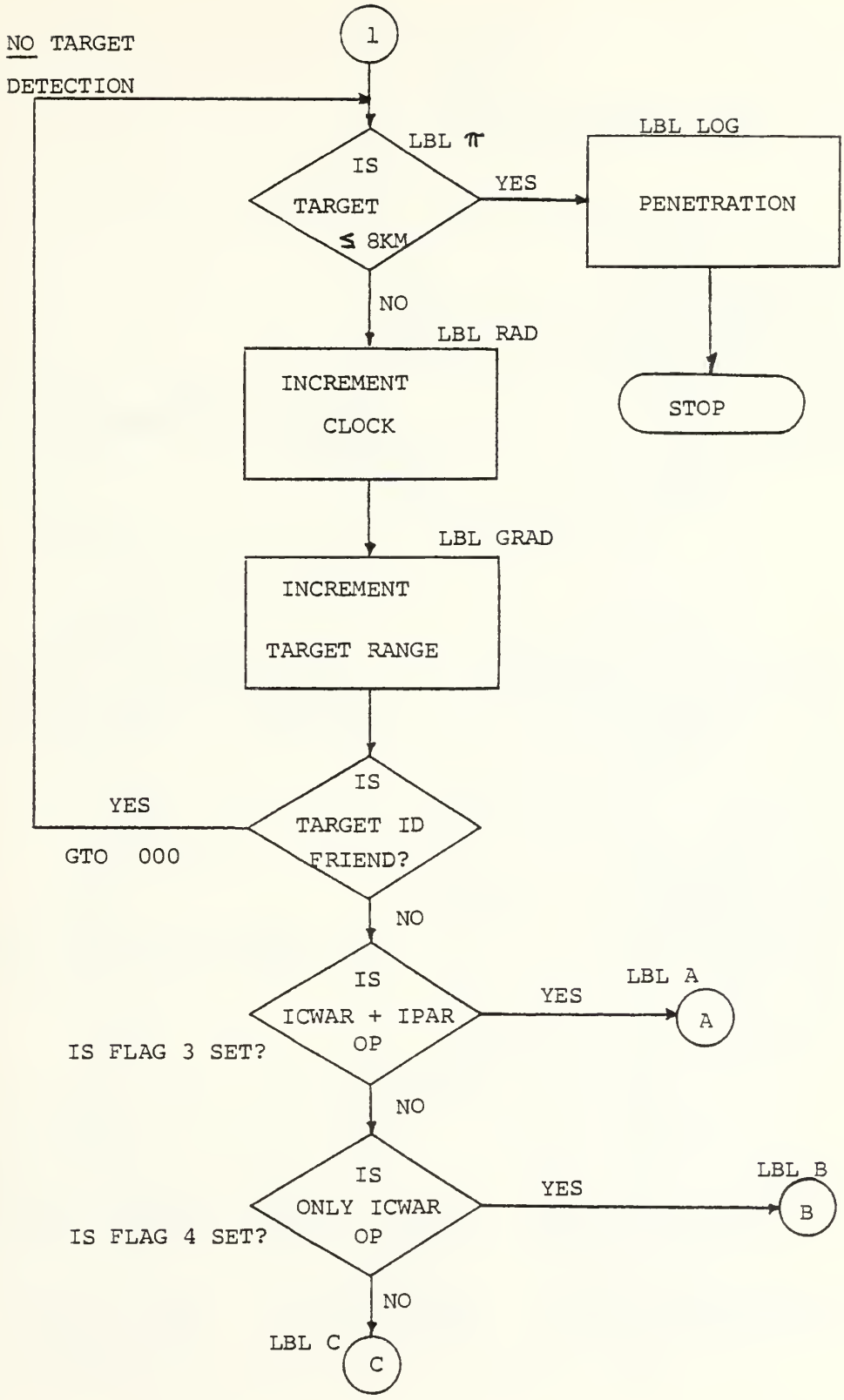
TABLE 5-6

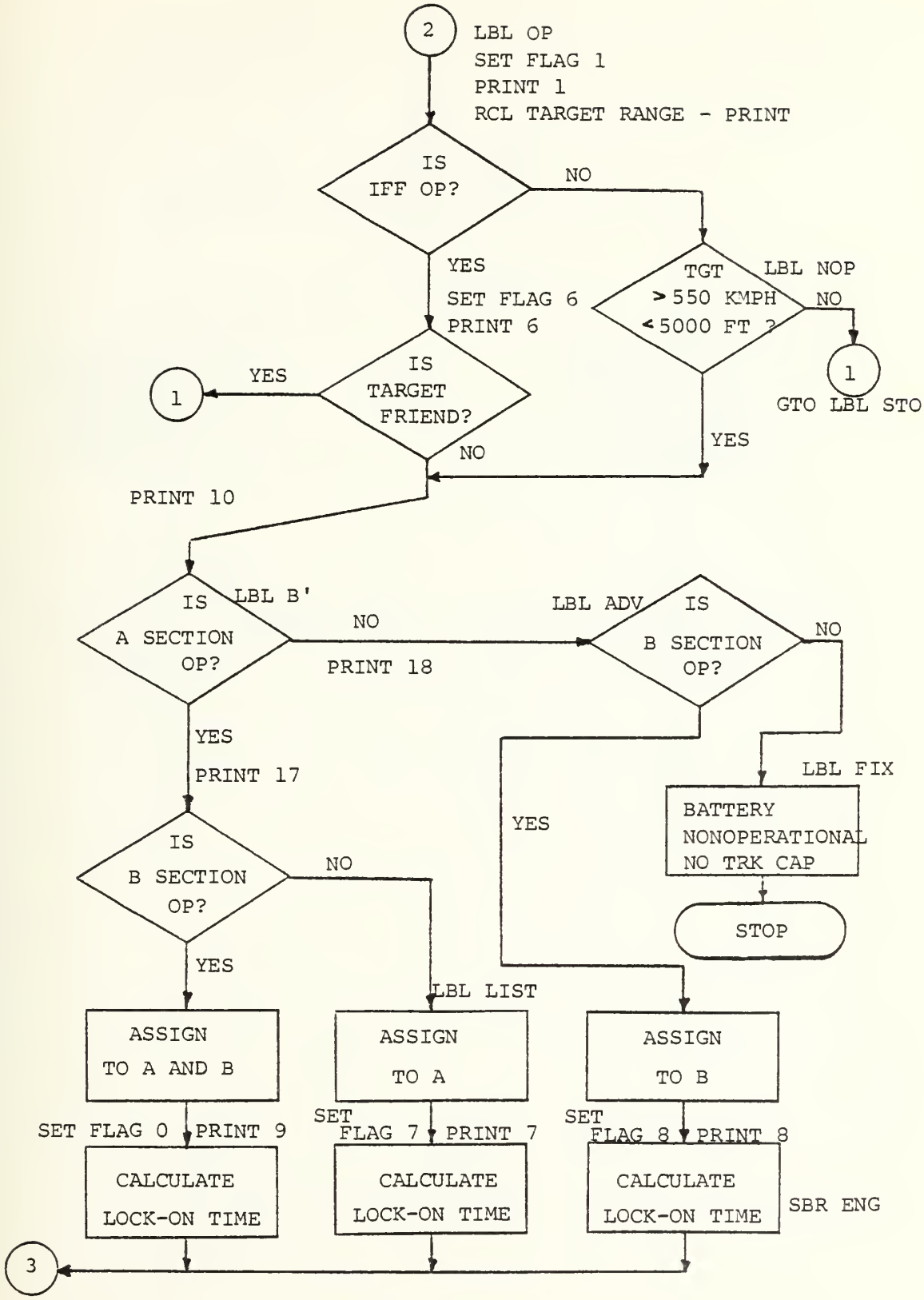
APPENDIX A

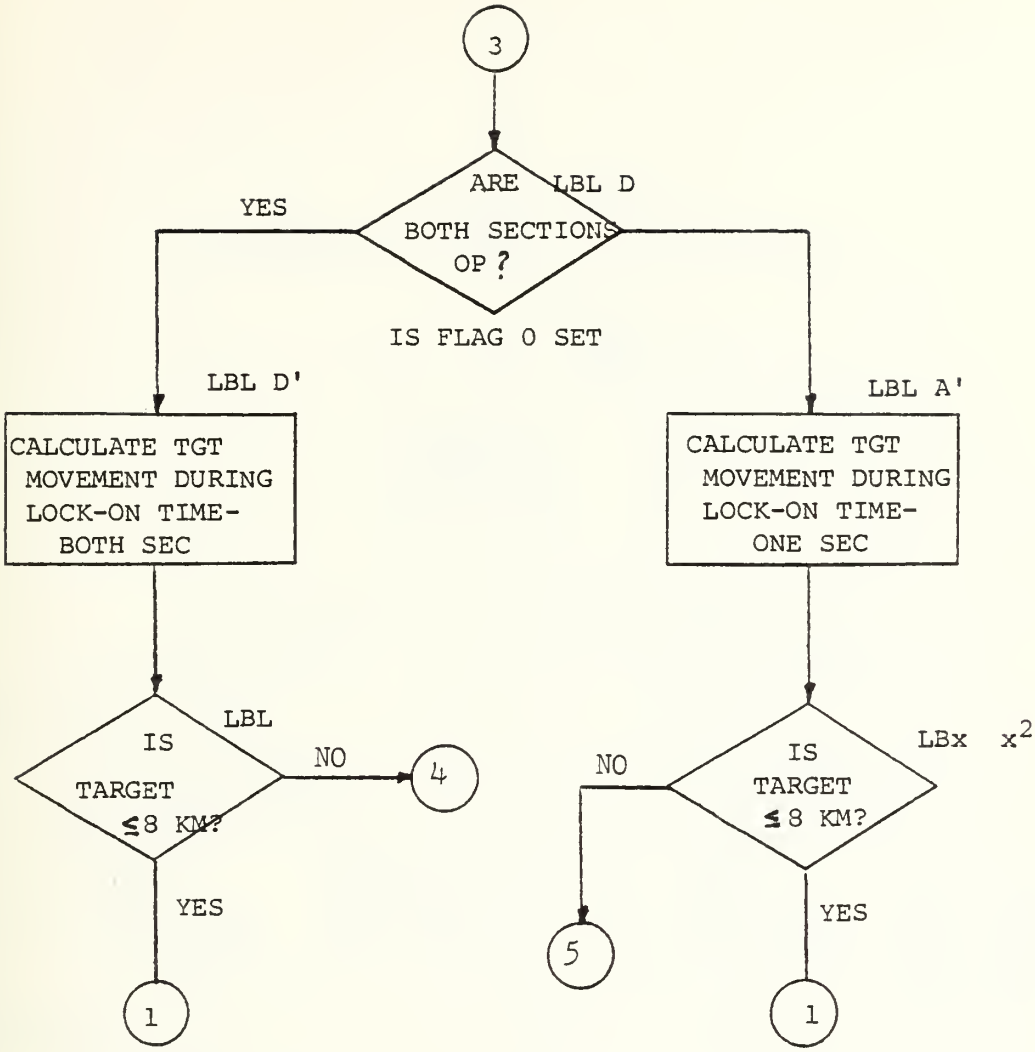
COMMENTS ON SELECTED LABELS

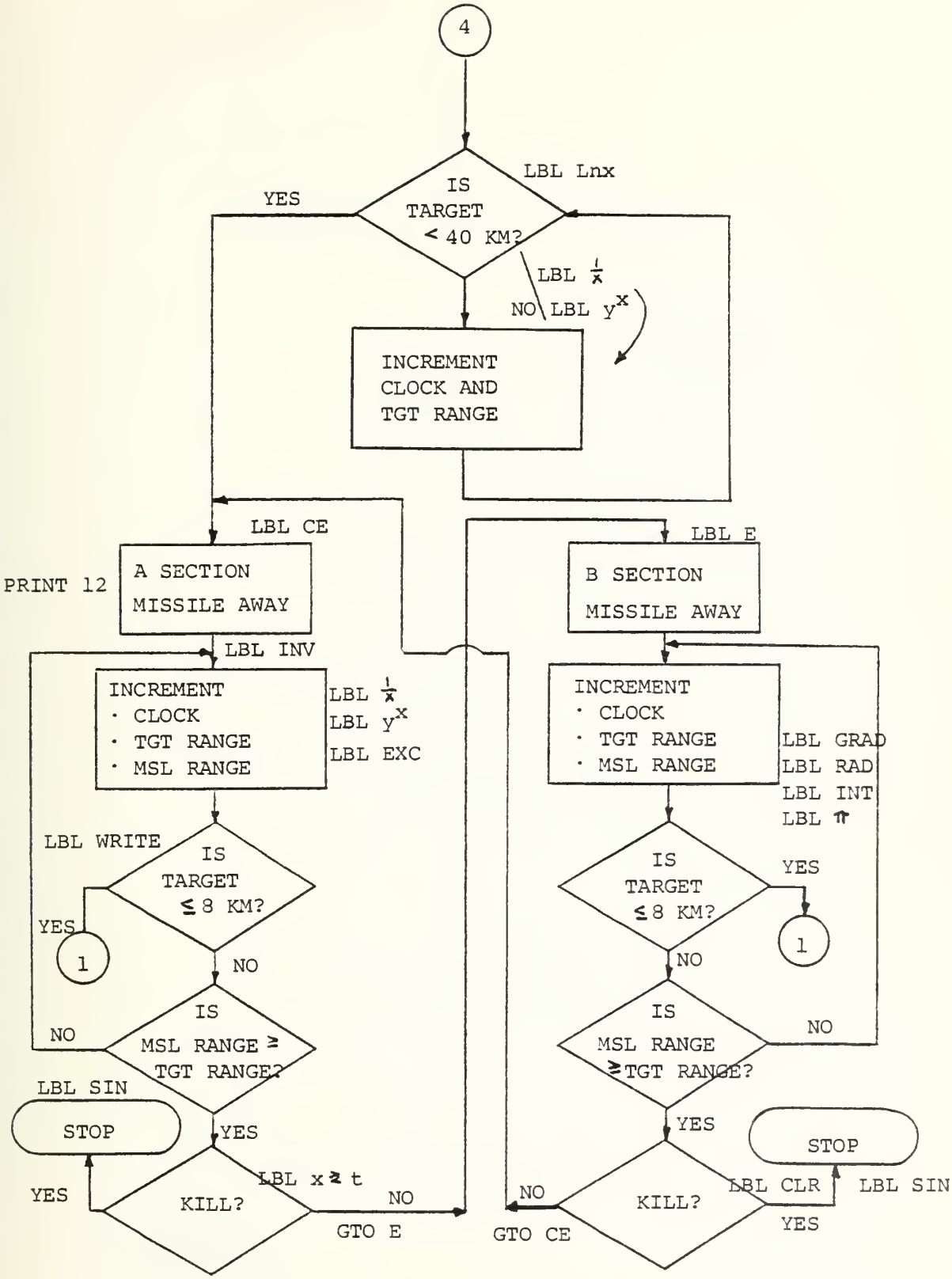
LABEL	COMMENT
A	Directs action to compute glimpse probability of detection for both ICWAR and IPAR
$\lvert X \rvert$	Computes glimpse probability of detection for ICWAR only based on target range
$\overline{X}$	Computes glimpse probability of detection for IPAR only based on target range
E and LnX	Determines if target is less than 40 KM from unit and directs processing accordingly.
D'	Calculates target range after elapse of target lock-on time.
(SBR) EXC and INT	Increments range of IHAWK missile after firing
FIX	Prints 24 (no firing capability)
DSZ	Prints 14 (cruise missile identified as friend)
NOP	Prints 66 (IFF is nonoperational)
OP	Prints 1 (target detected) at range (KM), begins engagement sequence
(SBR) RAD and y^x	Increments simulated air battle time clock (R_{19}).
(SBR) GRAD and $\frac{1}{\overline{X}}$	Computes cruise missile rate of approach and increments target range (R_{00}).
(SBR) ENG	Random number generation - normal distribution
(SBR) P→R	Random number generator - uniform distribution
PRD	Prints 23 (no detection capability)
SIN	Prints "KILL" and range of target kill
LOG	Prints "PENETRATION"
(SBR) WRITE AND π	Prints "PENETRATION" if target is 8 KM or less from unit.

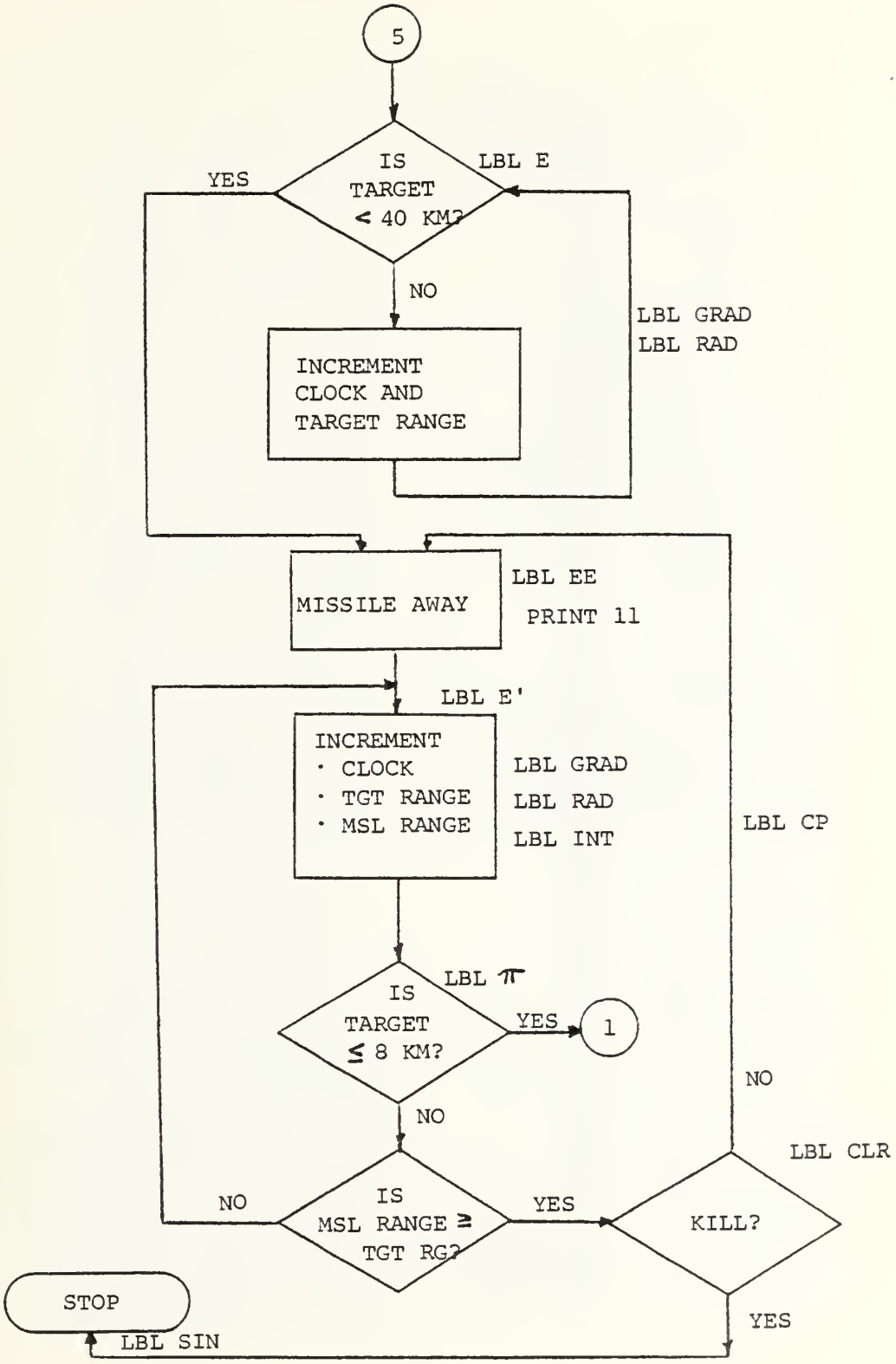

LBL PRD
BATTERY
NONOPERATIONAL
NO DET CAP
START
STOP
NO
LBL COS
IS
IPAR OP?
NO
IS
ICWAR OP?
YES
YES
·SET FLAG 5
·PRINT 5
LBL TAN
IS
IPAR OP?
NO
LBL DEG
·SET FLAG 4
·PRINT 4
YES
· SET FLAG 3
· PRINT 3
LBL A
IS
TARGET DET?
NO
YES
LBL B
IS
TARGET DET?
NO
YES
LBL C
IS
TARGET DET?
NO
YES
1
2


NO TARGET
DETECTION
1
LBL π
IS
TARGET
≤ 8KM
YES
LBL LOG
PENETRATION
STOP
NO
LBL RAD
INCREMENT
CLOCK
LBL GRAD
INCREMENT
TARGET RANGE
IS
TARGET ID
FRIEND?
YES
GTO 000
NO
IS
ICWAR + IPAR
OP
IS FLAG 3 SET?
YES
LBL A
A
NO
IS
ONLY ICWAR
OP
IS FLAG 4 SET?
YES
LBL B
B
NO
LBL C
C


2
LBL OP
SET FLAG 1
PRINT 1
RCL TARGET RANGE - PRINT
IS IFF OP?
NO
YES
SET FLAG 6
PRINT 6
TGT > 550 KMPH < 5000 FT ?
LBL NOP
NO
1
GTO LBL STO
YES
IS TARGET FRIEND?
YES
1
NO
PRINT 10
IS A SECTION OP?
LBL B'
NO
PRINT 18
LBL ADV
IS B SECTION OP?
NO
YES
PRINT 17
LBL FIX
BATTERY NONOPERATIONAL NO TRK CAP
STOP
YES
IS B SECTION OP?
NO
YES
LBL LIST
ASSIGN TO A AND B
ASSIGN TO A
ASSIGN TO B
SET FLAG 0
PRINT 9
SET FLAG 7
PRINT 7
SET FLAG 8
PRINT 8
CALCULATE LOCK-ON TIME
CALCULATE LOCK-ON TIME
CALCULATE LOCK-ON TIME
SBR ENG
3


3
ARE BOTH SECTIONS OP ?
LBL D
IS FLAG 0 SET
YES
LBL D'
CALCULATE TGT MOVEMENT DURING LOCK-ON TIME- BOTH SEC
LBL A'
CALCULATE TGT MOVEMENT DURING LOCK-ON TIME- ONE SEC
IS TARGET ≤8 KM?
LBL
NO
4
YES
1
IS TARGET ≤8 KM?
LBx x2
NO
5
YES
1


4
IS TARGET < 40 KM?
LBL Lnx
YES
LBL 1/x
NO LBL y^x
INCREMENT CLOCK AND TGT RANGE
LBL CE
PRINT 12
A SECTION MISSILE AWAY
LBL E
B SECTION MISSILE AWAY
LBL INV
INCREMENT
· CLOCK
· TGT RANGE
· MSL RANGE
LBL 1/x
LBL y^x
LBL EXC
INCREMENT
· CLOCK
· TGT RANGE
· MSL RANGE
LBL GRAD
LBL RAD
LBL INT
LBL π
LBL WRITE
IS TARGET ≤ 8 KM?
YES
1
NO
IS MSL RANGE ≥ TGT RANGE?
NO
YES
LBL SIN
STOP
KILL?
YES
LBL x≷t
NO
GTO E
IS TARGET ≤ 8 KM?
YES
1
NO
IS MSL RANGE ≥ TGT RANGE?
NO
YES
KILL?
NO
GTO CE
LBL CLR
YES
STOP
LBL SIN


5
IS TARGET < 40 KM?
LBL E
YES
NO
INCREMENT CLOCK AND TARGET RANGE
LBL GRAD
LBL RAD
MISSILE AWAY
LBL EE
PRINT 11
LBL E'
INCREMENT
· CLOCK
· TGT RANGE
· MSL RANGE
LBL GRAD
LBL RAD
LBL INT
LBL CP
LBL π
IS TARGET ≤ 8 KM?
YES
1
NO
NO
LBL CLR
IS MSL RANGE ≥ TGT RG?
NO
YES
KILL?
STOP
YES
LBL SIN

SIMULATION PROGRAM

```
000  71 SBR
001  89 .π
002  71 SBR
003  80 GRD
004  71 SBR
005  70 RAD
006  87 IFF
007  02  02
008  00  00
009  00  00
010  87 IFF
011  03  03
012  11  A
013  87 IFF
014  04  04
015  12  B
016  87 IFF
017  05  05
018  13  C
019  71 SBR
020  37 P/R
021  93  .
022  06  6
023  05  5
024  32 X:T
025  77  GE
026  39 COS
027  61 GTO
028  30 TAN
029  76 LBL
030  39 COS
031  71 SBR
032  37 P/R
033  93  .
034  09  9
035  05  5
036  32 X:T
037  77  GE
038  49 PRD
039  86 STF
040  05  05
041  05  5
042  99 PRT
043  13  C
044  76 LBL
045  30 TAN
046  71 SBR
047  37 P/R
048  93  .
049  09  9
050  05  5
051  32 X:T
052  77  GE
053  60 DEG
054  86 STF
055  03  03
056  03  3
057  99 PRT
058  11  A
059  76 LBL
060  60 DEG
061  86 STF
062  04  04
063  04  4
064  99 PRT
065  12  B
066  76 LBL
067  69 OP
068  01  1
069  99 PRT
070  43 RCL
071  00  00
072  99 PRT
073  71 SBR
074  37 P/R
075  93  .
076  09  9
077  05  5
078  32 X:T
079  77  GE
080  68 NOP
081  06  6
```

```
082  99 PRT
083  86 STF
084  06  06
085  71 SBR
086  37 P/R
087  93  .
088  09  9
089  08  8
090  32 X:T
091  77  GE
092  97 DSZ
093  01  1
094  00  0
095  99 PRT
096  61 GTO
097  17 B'
098  76 LBL
099  17 B'
100  71 SBR
101  37 P/R
102  93  .
103  07  7
104  05  5
105  32 X:T
106  77  GE
107  98 ADV
108  01  1
109  07  7
110  99 PRT
111  71 SBR
112  37 P/R
113  93  .
114  07  7
115  05  5
116  32 X:T
117  77  GE
118  90 LST
119  09  9
120  99 PRT
121  86 STF
122  00  00
123  71 SBR
124  57 ENG
125  32 X:T
126  42 STO
127  14  14
128  71 SBR
129  57 ENG
130  32 X:T
131  42 STO
132  08  08
133  18 C'
134  76 LBL
135  98 ADV
136  01  1
137  08  8
138  99 PRT
139  71 SBR
140  37 P/R
141  93  .
142  07  7
143  05  5
144  32 X:T
145  77  GE
146  58 FIX
147  08  8
148  99 PRT
149  86 STF
150  08  08
151  71 SBR
152  57 ENG
153  32 X:T
154  42 STO
155  08  08
156  18 C'
157  76 LBL
158  90 LST
159  07  7
160  99 PRT
161  86 STF
162  07  07
163  71 SBR
```

```
164  57 ENG
165  32 X:T
166  42 STO
167  08  08
168  18 C'
169  76 LBL
170  42 STO
171  86 STF
172  02  02
173  01  1
174  05  5
175  99 PRT
176  61 GTO
177  00  00
178  00  00
179  76 LBL
180  18 C'
181  87 IFF
182  06  06
183  14  D
184  05  5
185  00  0
186  00  0
187  00  0
188  32 X:T
189  43 RCL
190  16  16
191  77  GE
192  42 STO
193  05  5
194  05  5
195  00  0
196  32 X:T
197  43 RCL
198  15  15
199  22 INV
200  77  GE
201  42 STO
202  76 LBL
203  14  D
204  87 IFF
```

```
205  00  0
206  19 D'
207  76 LBL
208  16 A'
209  53  (
210  43 RCL
211  08  08
212  55  ÷
213  03  3
214  85  +
215  93  .
216  05  5
217  54  )
218  59 INT
219  42 STO
220  04  04
221  76 LBL
222  43 RCL
223  71 SBR
224  80 GRD
225  71 SBR
226  70 RAD
227  97 DSZ
228  04  04
229  43 RCL
230  76 LBL
231  33 X²
232  71 SBR
233  89  π
234  76 LBL
235  15  E
236  04  4
237  00  0
238  32 X:T
239  43 RCL
240  00  00
241  22 INV
242  77  GE
243  52 EE
244  71 SBR
245  80 GRD
```

```
246  71 SBR
247  70 RAD
248  61 GTO
249  15  E
250  76 LBL
251  52 EE
252  87 IFF
253  07  07
254  44 SUM
255  01  1
256  01  1
257  99 PRT
258  76 LBL
259  10 E'
260  71 SBR
261  80 GRD
262  71 SBR
263  70 RAD
264  71 SBR
265  59 INT
266  71 SBR
267  89  π
268  43 RCL
269  00  00
270  32 X:T
271  43 RCL
272  12  12
273  77  GE
274  25 CLR
275  61 GTO
276  10 E'
277  76 LBL
278  19 D'
279  53  (
280  43 RCL
281  14  14
282  55  ÷
283  03  3
284  54  )
285  59 INT
286  42 STO
287  05  5
288  43 RCL
289  00  00
290  42 STO
291  17  17
292  43 RCL
293  19  19
294  42 STO
295  01  01
296  76 LBL
297  67  EQ
298  71 SBR
299  35 1/X
300  71 SBR
301  45 Y^x
302  97 DSZ
303  05  05
304  67  EQ
305  53  (
306  43 RCL
307  08  08
308  55  ÷
309  03  3
310  85  +
311  93  .
312  05  5
313  54  )
314  59 INT
315  42 STO
316  04  04
317  76 LBL
318  88 DMS
319  71 SBR
320  80 GRD
321  71 SBR
322  70 RAD
323  97 DSZ
324  04  04
325  88 DMS
326  43 RCL
327  17  17
```

```
328  32 X:T
329  43 RCL
330  00  00
331  77  GE
332  33 X²
333  76 LBL
334  34 ΓX
335  71 SBR
336  96 WRT
337  76 LBL
338  23 LNX
339  04  4
340  00  0
341  32 X:T
342  43 RCL
343  17  17
344  22 INV
345  77  GE
346  24 CE
347  71 SBR
348  35 1/X
349  71 SBR
350  45 Y^X
351  61 GTO
352  23 LNX
353  76 LBL
354  24 CE
355  01  1
356  02  2
357  99 PRT
358  76 LBL
359  22 INV
360  71 SBR
361  35 1/X
362  71 SBR
363  45 Y^X
364  71 SBR
365  48 EXC
366  71 SBR
367  96 WRT
368  43 RCL
369  17 B'
370  32 X:T
371  43 RCL
372  13  13
373  77  GE
374  32 X:T
375  61 GTO
376  22 INV
377  76 LBL
378  32 X:T
379  71 SBR
380  37 P/R
381  93  .
382  07  7
383  05  5
384  32 X:T
385  22 INV
386  77  GE
387  38 SIN
388  71 SBR
389  78 Σ+
390  61 GTO
391  15  E
392  76 LBL
393  25 CLR
394  71 SBR
395  37 P/R
396  93  .
397  07  7
398  05  5
399  32 X:T
400  22 INV
401  77  GE
402  38 SIN
403  71 SBR
404  29 CP
405  87 IFF
406  00  00
407  34 ΓX
408  61 GTO
409  15  E
```

```
410  76 LBL
411  28 LOG
412  25 CLR
413  69 OP
414  00  00
415  03  3
416  03  3
417  69 OP
418  01  01
419  01  1
420  07  7
421  03  3
422  01  1
423  01  1
424  07  7
425  03  3
426  07  7
427  03  3
428  05  5
429  69 OP
430  02  02
431  01  1
432  03  3
433  03  3
434  07  7
435  02  2
436  04  4
437  03  3
438  02  2
439  03  3
440  01  1
441  69 OP
442  03  03
443  00  0
444  69 OP
445  04  04
446  69 OP
447  05  05
448  43 RCL
449  18  18
450  99 PRT
451  61 GTO
452  07  07
453  72  72
454  76 LBL
455  38 SIN
456  25 CLR
457  69 OP
458  00  00
459  69 OP
460  01  01
461  02  2
462  06  6
463  02  2
464  04  4
465  69 OP
466  02  02
467  02  2
468  07  7
469  02  2
470  07  7
471  00  0
472  00  0
473  00  0
474  00  0
475  00  0
476  00  0
477  69 OP
478  03  03
479  00  0
480  69 OP
481  04  04
482  69 OP
483  05  05
484  43 RCL
485  00  00
486  99 PRT
487  61 GTO
488  07  07
489  72  72
490  76 LBL
491  37 P/R
```

```
492  36 PGM
493  15  15
494  10 E'
495  36 PGM
496  15  15
497  71 SBR
498  88 DMS
499  32 X:T
500  92 RTN
501  76 LBL
502  49 PRD
503  02  2
504  03  3
505  99 PRT
506  61 GTO
507  04  04
508  10  10
509  76 LBL
510  11  A
511  71 SBR
512  50 I×I
513  42 STO
514  14  14
515  71 SBR
516  37 P/R
517  43 RCL
518  14  14
519  77  GE
520  69 OP
521  71 SBR
522  79  x̄
523  42 STO
524  14  14
525  71 SBR
526  37 P/R
527  43 RCL
528  14  14
529  77  GE
530  69 OP
531  61 GTO
532  00  00
533  00  0
534  76 LBL
535  12  B
536  08  8
537  00  0
538  00  0
539  00  0
540  32 X:T
541  43 RCL
542  16  16
543  77  GE
544  00  00
545  00  00
546  71 SBR
547  50 I×I
548  42 STO
549  14  14
550  71 SBR
551  37 P/R
552  43 RCL
553  14  14
554  77  GE
555  69 OP
556  61 GTO
557  00  00
558  00  00
559  76 LBL
560  13  C
561  43 RCL
562  16  16
563  32 X:T
564  05  5
565  00  0
566  00  0
567  00  0
568  77  GE
569  00  00
570  00  00
571  71 SBR
572  79  x̄
573  42 STO
```

574	14	D
575	71	SBR
576	37	P/R
577	43	RCL
578	14	14
579	77	GE
580	69	OP
581	61	GTO
582	00	00
583	00	00
584	76	LBL
585	50	I×I
586	53	(
587	93	.
588	05	5
589	94	+/-
590	55	÷
591	06	6
592	05	5
593	65	×
594	43	RCL
595	00	00
596	85	+
597	01	1
598	54	)
599	92	RTN
600	76	LBL
601	89	π
602	43	RCL
603	00	00
604	32	X:T
605	08	8
606	77	GE
607	28	LOG
608	92	RTN
609	76	LBL
610	79	x̄
611	53	(
612	93	.
613	02	2
614	05	5
615	94	+/-
616	55	÷
617	06	6
618	05	5
619	65	×
620	43	RCL
621	00	00
622	85	+
623	01	1
624	54	)
625	92	RTN
626	76	LBL
627	59	INT
628	02	2
629	44	SUM
630	12	12
631	92	RTN
632	76	LBL
633	48	EXC
634	02	2
635	44	SUM
636	13	13
637	92	RTN
638	76	LBL
639	80	GRD
640	53	(
641	43	RCL
642	15	15
643	55	÷
644	01	1
645	02	2
646	00	0
647	00	0
648	54	)
649	22	INV
650	44	SUM
651	00	00
652	92	RTN
653	76	LBL
654	70	RAD
655	03	3

```
656  44 SUM
657  19  19
658  92 RTN
659  76 LBL
660  68 NOP
661  06  6
662  06  6
663  99 PRT
664  61 GTO
665  17 B'
666  76 LBL
667  97 DSZ
668  01  1
669  04  4
670  99 PRT
671  86 STF
672  02  02
673  61 GTO
674  00  00
675  00  00
676  76 LBL
677  58 FIX
678  02  2
679  04  4
680  99 PRT
681  61 GTO
682  04  04
683  10  10
684  76 LBL
685  57 ENG
686  36 PGM
687  15  15
688  10 E'
689  43 RCL
690  10  10
691  36 PGM
692  15  15
693  11  A
694  43 RCL
695  11  11
696  36 PGM
697  15  E
698  12  B
699  36 PGM
700  15  15
701  18 C'
702  32 X:T
703  00  0
704  77  GE
705  57 ENG
706  92 RTN
707  76 LBL
708  29 CP
709  02  2
710  06  6
711  99 PRT
712  43 RCL
713  00  00
714  99 PRT
715  00  0
716  42 STO
717  12  12
718  42 STO
719  13  13
720  92 RTN
721  76 LBL
722  96 WRT
723  43 RCL
724  17  17
725  32 X:T
726  08  8
727  77  GE
728  28 LOG
729  92 RTN
730  76 LBL
731  78 Σ+
732  02  2
733  05  5
734  99 PRT
735  43 RCL
736  17  17
737  99 PRT
```

```
738  00  0
739  42  STO
740  12  12
741  42  STO
742  13  13
743  92  RTN
744  76  LBL
745  35  1/X
746  53  (
747  43  RCL
748  15  15
749  55  ÷
750  01  1
751  02  2
752  00  0
753  00  0
754  54  )
755  22  INV
756  44  SUM
757  17  17
758  92  RTN
759  76  LBL
760  45  Y×
761  03  3
762  44  SUM
763  01  01
764  92  RTN
765  76  LBL
766  44  SUM
767  01  1
768  02  2
769  99  PRT
770  61  GTO
771  10  E'
772  00  0
773  22  INV
774  90  LST
775  98  ADV
776  98  ADV
777  05  5
778  00  0
779  42  STO
780  00  00
781  00  0
782  42  STO
783  12  12
784  42  STO
785  13  13
786  42  STO
787  19  19
788  32  X:T
789  01  1
790  22  INV
791  44  SUM
792  18  18
793  43  RCL
794  18  18
795  67  EQ
796  07  07
797  99  99
798  81  RST
799  91  R/S
```

APPENDIX B

INSTRUCTION SHEET

This is a physical fitness test.

I. WHAT WE ARE EXAMINING AND WHY

The following tests will look at the complex systems that make up the network of health and fitness. First we will test your upper body endurance and muscular strength. Next we will examine your cardiovascular health. This test is a component of a research project being conducted by graduate students of the Naval Postgraduate School.

II. MUSCULAR ENDURANCE AND STRENGTH

Muscular endurance is often synonymously and incorrectly used in place of muscular strength. Muscular strength is the ability of your muscular system to exert maximum force against an object or resistance all at once, your ability to exert a maximum force a single time. Muscular endurance relates to the ability to exert force, not necessarily maximal, over an extended time period. As with all the components of fitness, these two concepts are interrelated but distinctly different from each other. Each concerns itself with particular capacities of fitness.

III. CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Objective: To measure your heart-rate response to exercise. This test will determine the relative efficiency of your heart and circulatory system. Your heart rate can be used to describe the fitness level of your body in three areas: how much oxygen you need, how much blood

TABLE B-1.1

your heart must pump to supply this need, and how hard your heart must work at this task. If your need for oxygen is not being fulfilled, your body is working in an inefficient manner. Consequently, more blood will have to be pumped through your circulatory system at a faster rate to get the oxygen to the muscles and organs that need it. The heart has the responsibility of satisfying your body's need for oxygen. It will have to beat more frequently to circulate the blood throughout your system. If your body works in an efficient manner, its need for oxygen is being fulfilled.

Thus cardiovascular health relates to the ability of the heart, lungs, and blood vessels to work in unison without strain. Regardless of what the task is, whether physical or mental, the cardiovascular system should be able to handle it. When you have high levels of cardiovascular health you perform with more efficiency and you are more effective at what you do.

TABLE B-1.2

QUESTIONNAIRE

THIS IS A PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST
READ THIS DOCUMENT CAREFULLY BEFORE THIS TEST BEGINS

(1) This test is completely voluntary! You may decline testing now if you wish. You may stop at any time during this test and decline further testing. You are under no obligation to complete this test.

(2) Before proceeding with this test, you should assure yourself and your tester that there have been no incidents in your medical history that would prohibit you from pursuing this testing. Your medical history is relevant to this physical fitness test.

(3) Please answer the following statements: YES or NO

(a) I have a heart related disease.

(b) I have high blood pressure.

(c) I often feel faint and suffer spells of dizziness.

(d) I have recently or in the past felt pain, heaviness or pressure in my chest.

(e) I have felt pain, heaviness or pressure in my chest when I walk uphill.

(f) My doctor has advised me not to engage in physical exercise or physical activity.

(4) I have read and fully understand this document.

DATE_____ SIGNATURE_____

TABLE B-2

DATA SHEET

NAME_____

AGE_____ WEIGHT_____ DATE_____

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY: I II III IV V VI

STRENGTH TEST:

Maximum Bench Press _____

Maximum Curl _____

ENDURANCE TEST:

Bench Press Repetitions With 100 Pounds

_____

Curl Repetitions With 55 Pounds

_____

CARDIOVASCULAR TEST: (Pulse Rate)

Resting _____

Immediate Post Exercise _____

30 Seconds Post Exercise _____

60 Seconds Post Exercise _____

120 Seconds Post Exercise _____

TABLE B-3

TABLE B-4

	Codes																				Code Score
	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Resting Heart Rate	44	48	52	56	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	84	88	92	96	100	____
Posttest Heart Rate	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	____
Second Recovery Heart Rate	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	____
1 Minute Recovery Heart Rate	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	____
2 Minute Recovery Heart Rate	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	____

Total Code Score ____

CATEGORY I RESULTS

SUBJECT	ACE	WEIGHT	CARDIOVASCULAR SCORE (1)	STRENGTH SCORE (2)	ENDURANCE SCORE (3)
1	29	190	56.5	1.26	24.1
2	33	155	58.0	1.32	12.9
3	36	170	58.0	.97	5.5
4	31	205	44.5	1.19	27.9
5	37	157	33.5	1.13	10.1
6	34	160	40.0	1.16	11.0

(1) See Table B-17 for derivation
(2) See Table B-18 for derivation
(3) See Table B-19 for derivation

TABLE B-5

CATEGORY II RESULTS

SUBJECT	AGE	WEIGHT	CARDIOVASCULAR SCORE (1)	STRENGTH SCORE (2)	ENDURANCE SCORE (3)
1	33	167	91.5	1.47	22.0
2	34	195	96.5	1.41	28.9
3	35	180	55.0	1.11	12.2
4	33	160	93.5	1.44	13.6
5	28	127	82.0	1.34	6.5
6	30	158	82.0	1.11	6.6

(1) See Table B-20 for derivation
(2) See Table B-21 for derivation
(3) See Table B-22 for derivation

TABLE B-6

CATEGORY III RESULTS

SUBJECT	AGE	WEIGHT	CARDIOVASCULAR SCORE (1)	STRENGTH SCORE (2)	ENDURANCE SCORE (3)
1	22	200	35.0	2.48	50.0
2	23	202	56.0	2.35	62.5
3	28	205	44.5	2.49	37.2
4	34	220	86.5	2.23	42.7
5	25	180	67.0	2.83	54.8
6	29	225	24.5	2.00	31.6

(1) See Table B-23 for derivation
(2) See Table B-24 for derivation
(3) See Table B-25 for derivation

TABLE B-7

CATEGORY IV RESULTS

SUBJECT	AGE	WEIGHT	CARDIOVASCULAR SCORE (1)	STRENGTH SCORE (2)	ENDURANCE SCORE (3)
1	28	200	96.5	2.30	47.5
2	31	180	79.0	2.67	49.0
3	32	165	85.0	2.00	43.7
4	32	160	79.0	2.19	47.2
5	19	240	89.5	1.85	34.3
6	26	180	71.5	2.39	44.6

(1) See Table B-26 for derivation
(2) See Table B-27 for derivation
(3) See Table B-28 for derivation

TABLE B-8

CATEGORY V RESULTS

SUBJECT	AGE	WEIGHT	CARDIOVASCULAR SCORE (1)	STRENGTH SCORE (2)	ENDURANCE SCORE (3)
1	30	165	39.5	2.03	25.5
2	24	175	55.0	2.43	54.1
3	19	185	47.0	1.86	47.0
4	34	179	77.5	1.73	33.5
5	35	205	59.5	1.15	22.0
6	30	120	56.5	1.75	23.8

(1) See Table B-29 for derivation
(2) See Table B-30 for derivation
(3) See Table B-31 for derivation

TABLE B-9

CATEGORY VI RESULTS

SUBJECT	AGE	WEIGHT	CARDIOVASCULAR SCORE (1)	STRENGTH SCORE (2)	ENDURANCE SCORE (3)
1	27	180	61.0	1.42	23.1
2	32	125	47.5	1.56	17.4
3	31	170	65.5	1.26	14.7
4	31	170	85.0	1.41	15.3
5	33	175	86.5	1.34	11.4
6	30	205	80.0	1.15	17.9

(1) See Table B-32 for derivation
(2) See Table B-33 for derivation
(3) See Table B-34 for derivation

TABLE B-10

Univariate User Instructions				
Step	Procedure	Enter	Press	Display
1.	Initialize		2nd E'	31
2.	Enter data	x_i	A	i
	Repeat for each x_i			
3.	Recall Statistics		2nd $\bar{x}$	$\bar{x}$
			INV 2nd $\bar{x}$	s
			2nd OP 11	MSD
			RCL 12	x_{min}
			RCL 13	x_{max}
			RCL 14	MIDVAL
			RCL 15	range
			2nd A'	MAD
			RCL 03	n
4.	Recall data entered in Step 2 if desired.		RCL 31	x_1
			RCL 32	x_2
			RCL 31 + i -1	x_i

TABLE B-11

UNIVARIATE PROGRAM

000	76	LBL
001	10	E'
002	47	CMS
003	22	INV
004	86	STF
005	00	00
006	03	3
007	01	1
008	42	STO
009	30	30
010	91	R/S
011	76	LBL
012	11	A
013	42	STO
014	18	18
015	72	ST*
016	30	30
017	01	1
018	44	SUM
019	30	30
020	87	IFF
021	00	00
022	65	×
023	43	RCL
024	18	18
025	42	STO
026	12	12
027	42	STO
028	13	13
029	78	Σ+
030	86	STF
031	00	00
032	43	RCL
033	03	03
034	91	R/S
035	76	LBL
036	65	×
037	43	RCL
038	12	12
039	32	X:T
040	43	RCL
041	18	C'
042	22	INV
043	77	GE
044	00	00
045	57	57
046	43	RCL
047	13	13
048	32	X:T
049	43	RCL
050	18	18
051	77	GE
052	00	00
053	62	62
054	61	GTO
055	00	00
056	64	64
057	42	STO
058	12	12
059	61	GTO
060	00	00
061	64	64
062	42	STO
063	13	13
064	53	(
065	53	(
066	43	RCL
067	12	12
068	85	+
069	43	RCL
070	13	13
071	54	)
072	55	÷
073	02	2
074	54	)
075	42	STO
076	14	14
077	53	(
078	43	RCL
079	13	13
080	75	-
081	43	RCL

TABLE B-12.1

082	12	B'
083	54	)
084	42	STO
085	15	15
086	43	RCL
087	18	18
088	61	GTO
089	00	00
090	29	29
091	76	LBL
092	16	A'
093	79	x̄
094	94	+/-
095	42	STO
096	16	16
097	43	RCL
098	03	03
099	42	STO
100	07	07
101	03	3
102	01	1
103	42	STO
104	20	20
105	00	0
106	42	STO
107	19	19
108	76	LBL
109	44	SUM
110	53	(
111	73	RC*
112	20	20
113	85	+
114	43	RCL
115	16	16
116	54	)
117	50	I×I
118	44	SUM
119	19	19
120	01	1
121	44	SUM
122	20	20
124	07	7
125	44	SUM
126	43	43
127	19	D'
128	55	÷
129	43	RCL
130	03	03
131	95	=
132	91	R/S
133	76	LBL
134	14	D
135	03	3
136	01	1
137	42	STO
138	30	30
139	91	R/S
140	00	0
141	00	0
142	00	0
143	00	0
144	00	0
145	00	0
146	00	0
147	00	0
148	00	0
149	00	0
150	00	0
151	00	0
152	00	0
153	00	0
154	00	0
155	00	0
156	00	0
157	00	0
158	00	0
159	00	0
160	00	0
161	00	0
162	00	0
163	00	0

TABLE B-12.2

ANOVA USER INSTRUCTIONS				
Step	Procedure	Enter	Press	Display
1	Select Program 06		2nd Pgm 06	
2	Initialize data base		2nd E'	0
3	Enter data for each row	x_{ij}	A	r_i
4	Reset pointer if more than 29 data entries are made		D	31
5	Calculate $\bar{x}$ for current row		2nd B'	x_i
6	Calculate MSD for current row		2nd C'	MSD_i
7	Return to step 3 to enter next row data			
8	Return pointer to ANOVA program		RST	
9	Calculate ANOVA table entries Note: the numbers in parentheses in the display column correspond to the numbered blocks in the ANOVA table (table 4-4)		A	ss_r (1)
			R/S	r-1 (2)
			R/S	MSS_r (3)
			R/S	SS_u (4)
			R/S	r(n-1) (5)
			R/S	MSS_u (6)
			R/S	SS_t (7)
			R/S	(nr-1) (8)
			R/S	F ratio (9)
			R/S	Prob-value (10)

TABLE B-13.1

ANOVA USER INSTRUCTIONS				
Step	Procedure	Enter	Press	Display
	Confidence Intervals for Contrasts			
10	Initialize		E'	0
11	Enter contrast data	C_i	R/S	C_i
	Repeat for each row i	x_i	R/S	x_i
		n_i	R/S	n_i
12	Enter F percentile with degrees of freedom r-1, r(n-1)	F	A'	1
			$x \gtrless t$	μ

TABLE B-13.2

ANOVA PROGRAM

```
000  76 LBL
001  11  A
002  36 PGM
003  15  15
004  11  A
005  42 STO
006  00  00
007  43 RCL
008  08  08
009  91 R/S
010  43 RCL
011  14  14
012  91 R/S
013  43 RCL
014  15  15
015  91 R/S
016  43 RCL
017  13  13
018  91 R/S
019  43 RCL
020  16  16
021  91 R/S
022  43 RCL
023  17  17
024  42 STO
025  29  29
026  91 R/S
027  43 RCL
028  12  12
029  91 R/S
030  43 RCL
031  09  09
032  75  -
033  01  1
034  95  =
035  91 R/S
036  43 RCL
037  00  00
038  91 R/S
039  43 RCL
040  14  14
041  36 PGM
042  22  22
043  11  A
044  43 RCL
045  16  16
046  36 PGM
047  22  22
048  12  B
049  43 RCL
050  00  00
051  36 PGM
052  22  22
053  13  C
054  92 RTN
055  76 LBL
056  10 E'
057  36 PGM
058  01  01
059  71 SBR
060  25 CLR
061  76 LBL
062  33 X²
063  91 R/S
```

TABLE B-14.1

064	42	STO
065	01	01
066	91	R/S
067	42	STO
068	02	02
069	91	R/S
070	35	1/X
071	65	×
072	43	RCL
073	01	01
074	33	X^2
075	95	=
076	44	SUM
077	03	03
078	43	RCL
079	01	01
080	65	×
081	43	RCL
082	02	02
083	95	=
084	44	SUM
085	06	06
086	01	1
087	44	SUM
088	04	04
089	43	RCL
090	04	04
091	61	GTO
092	33	X^2
093	76	LBL
094	16	A'

095	65	×
096	43	RCL
097	14	14
098	65	×
099	43	RCL
100	29	29
101	65	×
102	43	RCL
103	03	03
104	95	=
105	34	√X
106	42	STO
107	05	05
108	85	+
109	43	RCL
110	06	06
111	95	=
112	32	X:T
113	43	RCL
114	06	06
115	75	-
116	43	RCL
117	05	05
118	95	=
119	92	RTN
120	00	0
121	00	0
122	00	0
123	00	0
124	00	0
125	00	0

TABLE B-14.2

ANOVA TABLE

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SUM OF SQUARES	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	VARIANCE	F RATIO	PROB-VALUE
BETWEEN ROWS	$n \sum_{i=1}^{r} (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2$ (1)	$(r - 1)$ (2)	$nS_{\bar{x}}^2$ (3)	$\frac{nS_{\bar{x}}^2}{S_p^2}$	(10)
WITHIN ROWS	$\sum_{i}^{r} \sum_{j}^{n} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i)^2$ (4)	$r(n - 1)$ (5)	S_p^2 (6)		(9)
TOTAL	$\sum_{i} \sum_{j} (x_{ij} - \bar{x})^2$ (7)	$(nr - 1)$ (8)			

TABLE B-15

FITNESS EXAMPLE

CATEGORY	SUBJECT 1	2	3	4	5	6	
I (Sedentary)	x_{I1}						$\bar{x}_I$
II (Runners)			x_{II3}				$\bar{x}_{II}$
III (Weightlifters)					x_{III5}		$\bar{x}_{III}$

$$\bar{x}_i = \frac{1}{n_i} \Sigma x_{ij}$$

n_i = the number of subjects in Category i

$$\bar{\bar{x}} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=1}^{r} \bar{x}_i$$

r = the number of categories

TABLE B-16

CATEGORY I - CARDIOVASCULAR SCORES

		Resting	Immediate	30 Sec	60 Sec	120 Sec	Score
Subject #1 -	Heart Rate	66	114	108	90	90	56.5
	Pipes Score	13	11.5	9	11.5	11.5	
Subject #2 -	Heart Rate	72	114	96	90	84	58
	Pipes Score	10	11.5	12	11.5	13	
Subject #3 -	Heart Rate	66	126	102	90	78	58
	Pipes Score	13	8.5	10.5	11.5	14.5	
Subject #4 -	Heart Rate	78	120	108	102	96	44.5
	Pipes Score	7	10	9	8.5	10	
Subject #5 -	Heart Rate	84	132	114	108	108	33.5
	Pipes Score	5	7	7.5	7	7	
Subject #6 -	Heart Rate	78	126	114	102	102	40
	Pipes Score	7	8.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	

TABLE B-17

CATEGORY I - ADJUSTED STRENGTH SCORES

$$S_{1i} = \frac{\text{BENCH PRESS + CURL}}{\text{BODY WEIGHT}}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{150 + 90}{190} = 1.26$$

$$S_{12} = \frac{130 + 75}{155} = 1.32$$

$$S_{13} = \frac{90 + 75}{170} = .97$$

$$S_{14} = \frac{160 + 85}{205} = 1.19$$

$$S_{15} = \frac{105 + 70}{157} = 1.13$$

$$S_{16} = \frac{110 + 75}{160} = 1.16$$

$$S_{1\bar{x}} = \frac{124 + 78}{173} = 1.17$$

TABLE B-18

CATEGORY I - ADJUSTED ENDURANCE SCORES

$$E_{1i} = \left(\frac{100}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF BENCH PRESS}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right) + \left(\frac{55}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF CURL}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right)$$

$$E_{11} = \left(\frac{100}{190}\right)(31) + \left(\frac{55}{190}\right)(27) = 24.1$$

$$E_{12} = \left(\frac{100}{155}\right)(9) + \left(\frac{55}{155}\right)(20) = 12.9$$

$$E_{13} = \left(\frac{100}{170}\right)(0) + \left(\frac{55}{170}\right)(17) = 5.5$$

$$E_{14} = \left(\frac{100}{205}\right)(32) + \left(\frac{55}{205}\right)(46) = 27.9$$

$$E_{15} = \left(\frac{100}{157}\right)(2) + \left(\frac{55}{157}\right)(25) = 10.1$$

$$E_{16} = \left(\frac{100}{160}\right)(5) + \left(\frac{55}{160}\right)(23) = 11.0$$

$$E_{1\bar{x}} = \left(\frac{100}{173}\right)(13) + \left(\frac{55}{173}\right)(26) = 15.7$$

TABLE B-19

CATECORY II - CARDIOVASCULAR SCORES

		Resting	Immediate	30 Sec	60 Sec	120 Sec	Score
Subject #1 -	Heart Rate	60	90	60	60	60	91.5
	Pipes Score	16	17.5	20	19	19	
Subject #2 -	Heart Rate	48	90	60	48	48	96.5
	Pipes Score	19	17.5	20	20	20	
Subject #3 -	Heart Rate	72	120	102	96	78	55.0
	Pipes Score	10	10	10.5	10	14.5	
Subject #4 -	Heart Rate	54	90	66	60	54	93.5
	Pipes Score	17.5	17.5	19.5	19	20	
Subject #5 -	Heart Rate	66	90	72	72	66	82
	Pipes Score	13	17.5	18	16	17.5	
Subject #6 -	Heart Rate	60	108	72	66	66	82
	Pipes Score	16	13	18	17.5	17.5	

TABLE B-20

CATEGORY II - ADJUSTED STRENGTH SCORES

$$S_{2i} = \frac{\text{BENCH PRESS + CURL}}{\text{BODY WEIGHT}}$$

$$S_{21} = \frac{160 + 85}{167} = 1.47$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{170 + 105}{195} = 1.41$$

$$S_{23} = \frac{130 + 70}{180} = 1.11$$

$$S_{24} = \frac{150 + 80}{160} = 1.44$$

$$S_{25} = \frac{110 + 60}{127} = 1.34$$

$$S_{26} = \frac{100 + 75}{158} = 1.11$$

$$S_{2\bar{x}} = \frac{137 + 79}{165} = 1.31$$

TABLE B-21

CATEGORY II - ADJUSTED ENDURANCE SCORES

$$E_{2i} = \left(\frac{100}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF BENCH PRESS}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right) + \left(\frac{55}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF CURL}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right)$$

$$E_{21} = \left(\frac{100}{167}\right)(23) + \left(\frac{55}{167}\right)(25) = 22.0$$

$$E_{22} = \left(\frac{100}{195}\right)(31) + \left(\frac{55}{195}\right)(46) = 28.9$$

$$E_{23} = \left(\frac{100}{180}\right)(11) + \left(\frac{55}{180}\right)(20) = 12.2$$

$$E_{24} = \left(\frac{100}{160}\right)(14) + \left(\frac{55}{160}\right)(15) = 13.6$$

$$E_{25} = \left(\frac{100}{127}\right)(5) + \left(\frac{55}{127}\right)(6) = 6.5$$

$$E_{26} = \left(\frac{100}{158}\right)(4) + \left(\frac{55}{158}\right)(12) = 6.6$$

$$E_{2\bar{x}} = \left(\frac{100}{165}\right)(15) + \left(\frac{55}{165}\right)(21) = 16.1$$

TABLE B-22

CATECORY III - CARDIOVASCULAR SCORES

		Resting	Immediate	30 Sec	60 Sec	120 Sec	Score
Subject #1 -	Heart Rate	90	120	120	102	108	35
	Pipes Score	3.5	10	6	8.5	7	
Subject #2 -	Heart Rate	78	114	114	96	96	56
	Pipes Score	7	11.5	7.5	10	10	
Subject #3 -	Heart Rate	78	120	114	96	96	44.5
	Pipes Score	7	10	7.5	10	10	
Subject #4 -	Heart Rate	54	90	84	66	60	86.5
	Pipes Score	17.5	17.5	15	17.5	19	
Subject #5 -	Heart Rate	72	114	78	78	78	67
	Pipes Score	10	11.5	16.5	14.5	14.5	
Subject #6 -	Heart Rate	84	138	132	120	108	24.5
	Pipes Score	5	5.5	3	4	7	

TABLE B-23

CATEGORY III - ADJUSTED STRENGTH SCORES

$$S_{3i} = \frac{\text{BENCH PRESS + CURL}}{\text{BODY WEIGHT}}$$

$$S_{31} = \frac{330 + 165}{200} = 2.48$$

$$S_{32} = \frac{320 + 155}{202} = 2.35$$

$$S_{33} = \frac{375 + 135}{205} = 2.49$$

$$S_{34} = \frac{305 + 185}{220} = 2.23$$

$$S_{35} = \frac{320 + 190}{180} = 2.83$$

$$S_{36} = \frac{320 + 130}{225} = 2.00$$

$$S_{3\bar{x}} = \frac{328 + 160}{205} = 2.38$$

TABLE B-24

CATEGORY III - ADJUSTED ENDURANCE SCORES

$$E_{3i} = \left(\frac{100}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF BENCH PRESS}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right) + \left(\frac{55}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF CURL}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right)$$

$$E_{31} = \left(\frac{100}{200}\right)(67) + \left(\frac{55}{200}\right)(60) = 50.0$$

$$E_{32} = \left(\frac{100}{202}\right)(85) + \left(\frac{55}{202}\right)(75) = 62.5$$

$$E_{33} = \left(\frac{100}{205}\right)(57) + \left(\frac{55}{205}\right)(35) = 37.2$$

$$E_{34} = \left(\frac{100}{220}\right)(61) + \left(\frac{55}{220}\right)(60) = 42.7$$

$$E_{35} = \left(\frac{100}{180}\right)(70) + \left(\frac{55}{180}\right)(52) = 54.8$$

$$E_{36} = \left(\frac{100}{225}\right)(54) + \left(\frac{55}{225}\right)(31) = 31.6$$

$$E_{3\bar{x}} = \left(\frac{100}{205}\right)(66) + \left(\frac{55}{205}\right)(52) = 46.1$$

TABLE B-25

CATECORY IV - CARDIOVASCULAR SCORES

	Resting	Immediate	30 Sec	60 Sec	120 Sec	Score
Subject #1 - Heart Rate	48	84	66	60	54	96.5
Pipes Score	19	19	19.5	19	20	
Subject #2 - Heart Rate	66	108	72	66	66	79
Pipes Score	13	13	18	17.5	17.5	
Subject #3 - Heart Rate	60	102	72	66	60	85
Pipes Score	16	14.5	18	17.5	19	
Subject #4 - Heart Rate	66	108	72	66	66	79
Pipes Score	13	13	18	17.5	17.5	
Subject #5 - Heart Rate	60	90	72	60	60	89.5
Pipes Score	16	17.5	18	19	19	
Subject #6 - Heart Rate	72	108	78	72	72	71.5
Pipes Score	10	13	16.5	16	16	

TABLE B-26

CATEGORY IV - ADJUSTED STRENGTH SCORES

$$S_{4i} = \frac{\text{BENCH PRESS + CURL}}{\text{BODY WEIGHT}}$$

$$S_{41} = \frac{290 + 170}{200} = 2.30$$

$$S_{42} = \frac{305 + 175}{180} = 2.67$$

$$S_{43} = \frac{205 + 125}{165} = 2.00$$

$$S_{44} = \frac{230 + 120}{160} = 2.19$$

$$S_{45} = \frac{310 + 135}{240} = 1.85$$

$$S_{46} = \frac{275 + 155}{180} = 2.39$$

$$S_{4\bar{x}} = \frac{270 + 147}{188} = 2.22$$

TABLE B-27

CATEGORY IV - ADJUSTED ENDURANCE SCORES

$$E_{4i} = \left(\frac{100}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF BENCH PRESS}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right) + \left(\frac{55}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF CURL}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right)$$

$$E_{41} = \left(\frac{100}{200}\right)(52) + \left(\frac{55}{200}\right)(78) = 47.5$$

$$E_{42} = \left(\frac{100}{180}\right)(53) + \left(\frac{55}{180}\right)(64) = 49.0$$

$$E_{43} = \left(\frac{100}{165}\right)(44) + \left(\frac{55}{165}\right)(51) = 43.7$$

$$E_{44} = \left(\frac{100}{160}\right)(37) + \left(\frac{55}{160}\right)(70) = 47.2$$

$$E_{45} = \left(\frac{100}{240}\right)(55) + \left(\frac{55}{240}\right)(50) = 34.3$$

$$E_{46} = \left(\frac{100}{180}\right)(50) + \left(\frac{55}{180}\right)(55) = 44.6$$

$$E_{4\bar{x}} = \left(\frac{100}{188}\right)(49) + \left(\frac{55}{188}\right)(61) = 43.9$$

TABLE B-28

CATECORY V - CARDIOVASCULAR SCORES

		Resting	Immediate	30 Sec	60 Sec	120 Sec	Score
Subject #1 -	Heart Rate	84	132	108	102	96	39.5
	Pipes Score	5	7	9	8.5	10	
Subject #2 -	Heart Rate	72	114	102	90	90	55
	Pipes Score	10	11.5	10.5	11.5	11.5	
Subject #3 -	Heart Rate	90	126	96	90	90	47
	Pipes Score	3.5	8.5	12	11.5	11.5	
Subject #4 -	Heart Rate	66	102	78	72	66	77.5
	Pipes Score	13	14.5	16.5	16	17.5	
Subject #5 -	Heart Rate	66	126	102	84	78	59.5
	Pipes Score	13	8.5	10.5	13	14.5	
Subject #6 -	Heart Rate	78	120	90	90	78	56.5
	Pipes Score	7	10	13.5	11.5	14.5	

TABLE B-29

CATECORY V - ADJUSTED STRENGTH SCORES

$$S_{5i} = \frac{\text{BENCH PRESS + CURL}}{\text{BODY WEIGHT}}$$

$$S_{51} = \frac{220 + 115}{165} = 2.03$$

$$S_{52} = \frac{265 + 160}{175} = 2.43$$

$$S_{53} = \frac{220 + 125}{185} = 1.86$$

$$S_{54} = \frac{200 + 110}{179} = 1.73$$

$$S_{55} = \frac{170 + 65}{205} = 1.15$$

$$S_{56} = \frac{140 + 70}{120} = 1.75$$

$$S_{5\bar{x}} = \frac{203 + 108}{172} = 1.81$$

TABLE B-30

CATEGORY V - ADJUSTED ENDURANCE SCORES

$$E_{5i} = \left(\frac{100}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{array}{c}\text{NUMBER OF BENCH PRESS}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{array}\right) + \left(\frac{55}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{array}{c}\text{NUMBER OF CURL}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{array}\right)$$

$$E_{51} = \left(\frac{100}{165}\right)(30) + \left(\frac{55}{165}\right)(22) = 25.5$$

$$E_{52} = \left(\frac{100}{175}\right)(37) + \left(\frac{55}{175}\right)(105) = 54.1$$

$$E_{53} = \left(\frac{100}{185}\right)(54) + \left(\frac{55}{185}\right)(60) = 47.0$$

$$E_{54} = \left(\frac{100}{179}\right)(33) + \left(\frac{55}{179}\right)(49) = 33.5$$

$$E_{55} = \left(\frac{100}{205}\right)(28) + \left(\frac{55}{205}\right)(31) = 22.0$$

$$E_{56} = \left(\frac{100}{120}\right)(22) + \left(\frac{55}{120}\right)(12) = 23.8$$

$$E_{5\bar{x}} = \left(\frac{100}{172}\right)(34) + \left(\frac{55}{172}\right)(47) = 34.8$$

TABLE B-31

CATEGORY VI - CARDIOVASCULAR SCORES

		Resting	Immediate	30 Sec	60 Sec	120 Sec	Score
Subject #1 -	Heart Rate	72	114	96	84	78	61
	Pipes Score	10	11.5	12	13	14.5	
Subject #2 -	Heart Rate	78	126	108	90	90	47.5
	Pipes Score	7	8.5	9	11.5	11.5	
Subject #3 -	Heart Rate	72	114	90	78	72	65.5
	Pipes Score	10	11.5	13.5	14.5	16	
Subject #4 -	Heart Rate	60	102	72	66	60	85
	Pipes Score	16	14.5	18	17.5	19	
Subject #5 -	Heart Rate	54	90	78	66	66	86.5
	Pipes Score	17.5	17.5	16.5	17.5	17.5	
Subject #6 -	Heart Rate	42	102	90	84	60	80
	Pipes Score	20	14.5	13.5	13	19	

TABLE B-32

CATEGORY VI - ADJUSTED STRENGTH SCORES

$$S_{6i} = \frac{\text{BENCH PRESS + CURL}}{\text{BODY WEIGHT}}$$

$$S_{61} = \frac{155 + 100}{180} = 1.42$$

$$S_{62} = \frac{120 + 75}{125} = 1.56$$

$$S_{63} = \frac{130 + 85}{170} = 1.26$$

$$S_{64} = \frac{135 + 105}{170} = 1.41$$

$$S_{65} = \frac{145 + 90}{175} = 1.34$$

$$S_{66} = \frac{145 + 90}{205} = 1.15$$

$$S_{6\bar{x}} = \frac{138 + 91}{171} = 1.34$$

TABLE B-33

CATEGORY VI - ADJUSTED ENDURANCE SCORES

$$E_{6i} = \left(\frac{100}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF BENCH PRESS}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right) + \left(\frac{55}{\text{BODY WT}}\right)\left(\begin{matrix}\text{NUMBER OF CURL}\\ \text{REPETITIONS}\end{matrix}\right)$$

$$E_{61} = \left(\frac{100}{180}\right)(25) + \left(\frac{55}{180}\right)(30) = 23.1$$

$$E_{62} = \left(\frac{100}{125}\right)(14) + \left(\frac{55}{125}\right)(14) = 17.4$$

$$E_{63} = \left(\frac{100}{170}\right)(14) + \left(\frac{55}{170}\right)(20) = 14.7$$

$$E_{64} = \left(\frac{100}{170}\right)(15) + \left(\frac{55}{170}\right)(20) = 15.3$$

$$E_{65} = \left(\frac{100}{175}\right)(10) + \left(\frac{55}{175}\right)(18) = 11.4$$

$$E_{66} = \left(\frac{100}{205}\right)(23) + \left(\frac{55}{205}\right)(25) = 17.9$$

$$E_{6\bar{x}} = \left(\frac{100}{171}\right)(17) + \left(\frac{55}{171}\right)(21) = 16.8$$

TABLE B-34

CARDIOVASCULAR SCORES

CATEGORY	SUBJECT #1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	$\bar{x}$
I	56.5	58.0	58.0	44.5	33.5	40.0	48.4
II	91.5	96.5	55.0	93.5	82.0	82.0	83.4
III	35.0	56.0	44.0	86.5	67.0	24.5	52.2
IV	96.5	79.0	85.0	79.0	89.5	71.5	83.4
V	39.5	55.0	47.0	77.5	59.5	56.5	55.8
VI	61.0	47.5	65.5	85.0	86.5	80.0	70.9

TABLE B-35

STRENGTH SCORES

CATEGORY	SUBJECT #1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	$\bar{x}$
I	1.26	1.32	.97	1.19	1.13	1.16	1.17
II	1.47	1.41	1.11	1.44	1.34	1.11	1.31
III	2.48	2.35	2.49	2.23	2.83	2.00	2.39
IV	2.30	2.67	2.00	2.19	1.85	2.39	2.23
V	2.03	2.43	1.86	1.73	1.15	1.75	1.83
VI	1.42	1.56	1.26	1.41	1.34	1.15	1.36

TABLE B-36

ENDURANCE SCORES

CATEGORY	SUBJECT #1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	$\bar{x}$
I	24.1	12.9	5.5	27.9	10.1	11.0	15.25
II	22.0	28.9	12.2	13.6	6.5	6.6	14.96
III	50.0	62.5	37.2	42.7	54.8	31.6	46.46
IV	47.5	49.0	43.7	47.2	34.3	44.6	44.38
V	25.5	54.1	47.0	33.5	22.0	23.8	34.32
VI	23.1	17.4	14.7	15.3	11.4	17.9	16.63

TABLE B-37

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Army, Department of, Headquarters, FM 44-90, Washington, 1977.

2. Army, Department of, Headquarters, Review of Selected Army Models, Washington, 1977.

3. Astrand, Per-Olof and Rodahl, Kaare, Textbook and Work Physiology, Los Angeles: McGraw-Hill, 1978.

4. Barton, R. F., A Primer on Simulation and Gaming, p. 1-172, Prentice-Hall, 1970.

5. Braverman, J. D., Probability, Logic, and Management Decisions, p. 80-99, McGraw-Hill, 1972.

6. Kovach, L.D., Computer-Oriented Mathematics, p. 69-76, Holden-Day, 1964.

7. McCormick, Ernest, J., Human Factors in Engineering and Design, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1976.

8. Meredith, J. R. and Turban, E., Fundamentals of Management Science, p. 455-460, Business Publications, 1977.

9. Pipes, Thomas V., and Vodak, Paul A., The Pipes Fitness Test and Prescription, Los Angeles: J.P. Tarcher, 1978.

10. Texas Instruments, Programmable 58/59 Applied Statistics Library, 1977.

11. Texas Instruments, Programmable 58/59 Master Library, p. 52-54, 1977.

12. Texas Instruments, Personal Programming (A complete Owner's Manual for TI Programmable 58/59), 1977.

13. Wonnacott, R. J., and Wonnacott, T. H., Introductory Statistics, New York, John Wiley, 1977.

14. Zehna, P. W., Calculator Statistics: A TI 59 Supplement to Wonnacott and Wonnacott, Naval Postgraduate School, 1980.

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION LIST

		No. Copies
1.	Defense Technical Information Center Cameron Station Alexandria, Virginia 22314	2
2.	Library, Code 0142 Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	2
3.	Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange U. S. Army Logistics Management Center Fort Lee, Virginia 23801	1
4.	Department Chairman, Code 54 Department of Administrative Science Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1
5.	Professor P. W. Zehna, Code 55 Ze (thesis advisor) Department of Operations Research Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1
6.	Asst. Professor R. G. Nickerson, Code 54 No Department of Administrative Science Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1
7.	Asst. Professor D. E. Neil, Code 55 Ne Department of Operations Research Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940	1
8.	CPT. George R. Nelson (author) 1407 Western Street Leavenworth, Kansas 66048	1
9.	CPT. Edgar E. Stanton (author) 10301 Pond Spice Terrace Burke, Virginia 22015	1
10.	CPT. James B. Allison 320 Girard Leavenworth, Kansas 66048	2

Thes
N362
c.1

Thesis
N3625
c.1

191186

Nelson

Use of the TI 59
with application to
probability and sta-
tistical analysis.

21 MAR 83

27538

Thesis
N3625
c.1

191186

Nelson

Use of the TI 59
with application to
probability and sta-
tistical analysis.

thesN3625
Use of the TI 59 with applications to pr
3 2768 002 01809 5
DUDLEY KNOX LIBRARY